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Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, con...ing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and ...ercial Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the ...

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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VOL. XI. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1873. NO. 45.

IRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE,

MARCK AND THE BISHOPS.

ENCH FINANCES.

eral of John of Saxony.

ESS OF PRESIDENT CASTELAR.

EAT OF THE CARLISTS.

ors to an American Inventor

ending MacMahon's Term.

Vienna Exposition Closed.

ish Insurgents Offend Germany.

Germany.

ISMARCK AND THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

LIN, November 1.—Prince Bismarck has ed to summon the Catholic bishops who to comply with the government measn relation to ecclesiastics, to tender their ation.

LIN, November 1.—The *Borsen Zeitung* he government has determined to limit inage of gold and to refrain from drawthe London market.

FUNERAL OF JOHN OF SAXONY.

SDEN, November 1.—The remains of the ing were deposited in a tomb in the chapel at nine to-night. His Majesty, Albert, and his brother, Prince George present. The Queen of England was ented by Prince Alfred, the Emperor of any by Crown Prince Frederick William he Emperor of Austria by Archduke s Louis. Numerous German princes also present.

NEW MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

LIN, November 2.—Koenigsmarck, Min- f Agriculture, has resigned, and Blankg has been appointed his successor.

France.

CES OF THE REPUBLIC—THE MOTION TO PROLONG MACMAHON'S TERM.

IS, November 1.—The *Patrie* in its issue afternoon says the budget of Magne, ter of Finance, will be published in the *al Official* Monday next. It is estimated here will be a surplus of eighteen million . The *Patrie* also announces that the t has resolved to support the motion e prolongation of the term of President ahon.

THE BAZAINE TRIAL.

mmandant Buckey testified that he over- allusions to MacMahon's march in pri- onversation at Metz, on the 24th or 25th gust. Police Commissioner Autward nd that he carried a dispatch for Bazaine Thionville to Metz on the 26th of August. MacMahon's dispatches were in cipher. ronze testified that MacMahon received patches from Bazaine after the 19th of st.

ECTS FOR A MONARCHY—ASSURANCES FROM ORLEANS PRINCES.

IS, November 1.—Dispatches of the are generally in favor of proclaiming a rchy and appointing Prince de Joinville -General of the kingdom at the re-open- the Assembly. The Orleans Princes reiterated verbally the assurances that will not compete with each other for the e.

T OF ORLEANS PRINCES—MACMAHON'S TERM OF OFFICE UNDER DISCUSSION.

IS, November 1.—The Orleans princes nited in a formal declaration that they ot accept the Lieutenantcy of the kingnd this they do to avoid all appearance of ising with the Count de Chambord. All ns of the Right have consequently left to move a prolongation of President ahon's powers. There is a difference of on as to the length of time. Some favor ng MacMahon President for life, and for extending his term six or ten years. e determined to continue the existence e present Assembly, and a motion will bly be introduced postponing its dissolu- ree years. It is rumored that an at- will be made to arm the government ictatorial powers similar to those grant- 1853, and to introduce a bill prohibiting ons for vacancies in the Assembly until ectoral law is amended. The Left have ed to demand immediate action to fill t seats. It is stated that MacMahon's coming message to the Assembly will ask extension of his term of office for so long as may be required to strengthen the rity of the government in order to inhe nation with confidence.

Spain

ILLNESS OF THE CONSTABLE.

ORID, November 1.—President Castelar, nd not able to leave his bed.

DEFEAT OF THE CARLISTS.

ORID, November 1.—A dispatch has been ed announcing the total defeat of the s under Justany by the National troops. surgents fled in all directions. or Soler, Minister of Colonies, embarked iz to-day en route for Cuba and Porto

PRESIDENT BETTER—INSURGENTS DEMORALIZED.

ORID, November 2.—President Castelar is He was able to go out to-day. Received by the government represent demoralization and insubordination the insurgents are culminating. Reconvicts closely watch their leaders for they will betray them. The German ron which was at Malaga has suddenly for Cartagena.

England.

PTIALS OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

DON, November 1.—It is reported that arriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to the ss Marie, of Russia, will be solemnized ing to the forms of the Church of Engand that the Dean of Canterbury will go Petersburg to perform the ceremony.

DEATH OF SIR WILLIAM BOVILL.

DON, November 1.—Sir William Bovill, Chief Justice of the Court of Common died this morning.

Devon and Somerset Railway, seven in building, was opened to-day.

ETNA AS QUIET AS USUAL.

DON, November 2.—The report of a vio- uption of Mt. Ætna, telegraphed spe- to the London *Daily News* of yesterday, ounced false.

IRISH INSURGENTS ARREST A PRUSSIAN.

DON, November 3, 5 A. M.—A telegram Cartagena to the *Times* says the insurhave arrested a Prussian subject named l and refuse to surrender him on de- of the German Consul, declaring that a spy from Madrid. Serious complicaith the German government is probable.

SPECIE FOR AMERICA.

DON, November 1.—Steamship Holsatia, Southampton, Saturday, for New York. 412,000 in specie.

Portugal.

ON, November 1.—Advices from Rio hat Gen. Mitre had succeeded in negoa treaty fixing the boundary between ay and the Argentine Republic. The can and Italian arbitrators have awardn Donald claims amounting to $200,000.

Austria.

SEWING MACHINE NOBILITY.

NNA, November 2.—The Emperor of a conferred the Imperial order of Franeph upon Nathaniel Wheeler, President Wheeler and Wilson Sewing Machine any, of New York.

BOSNIAN DIFFICULTY SETTLED.

NNA, November 2.—The Bosnian difficulhas been arranged. Turkey has re- l the offending functionaries and parpolitical refugees.

CLOSE OF THE EXPOSITION.

NNA, November 2.—The Universal Exon was formally closed at 4 P. M. to-day ut special ceremony.

Marine News.

DON, November 1.—Steamships Cuba, New York, and Olympus, from Boston. d out.

ENSTOWN, November 2.—Steamer Nevada, New York, arrived.

DON, November 2.—Arrived out, steam- Prussian, from Montreal, and America, New York.

ENSTOWN, November 2.—Arrived, steamity of Brooklyn, from New York.

European Markets.

DON, November 1, 2:30 P. M.—Stock Exchange to-day. Refined petroleum 18½@18¾d. n POOL, November 1.—Cotton flat at 8⅞@9d; ,000 bales: American 3,100; speculation and ,000. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. ns. Other articles unchanged.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Accident to a Brakeman.

Dispatch to the Commercial.

VICKSBURG, MICH., Nov. 1, 1873.

rakeman named Charles Ford, while in ct of coupling a train, this morning, t his foot in the frog of the track, and he could get loose the wheel caught rushing him in a horrible manner and him instantly.

Brakeman Run Over and Killed.

UMBUS, November 2.—Ed. Lane, a brakeemployed in the yard of the Baltimore Ohio Railroad, in this place, was run over freight train this morning and instantly

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Work in the ore mines along the South Mountain Railroad has been stopped.

Birchall's mill, in Germantown, has suspended operations temporarily.

The Phœnix Iron Company's shipments of finished iron average seventy tons daily the year round.

The Howard watch factory has resumed work on the plan of four days in the week, nine hours a day.

The Columbia *Spy* says the Kauffman Furnace is out of blast, in consequen e of the low price of iron.

The wages of employees in the manufactories in and about Ebensburg were reduced eighteen per cent. on the 1st inst.

The Oley Furnace in Berks county, which was blown out about four weeks since for repairs, resumed operations on the 25th ult., and is now in full blast.

The Johnstown steel works closed down on the 30th ult., and will not resume until the 10th inst. The rolling mill will begin operations again to-day.

It is rumored that the Manchester, N. H., mills are to stop their woolen work within two weeks, and discharge some twelve or fifteen hundred hands.

In Rochester, N. Y., the boot and shoe firms are running three-fourths time, clothing firms half time. The iron works have discharged 1,500 men and are only working half time. Wages of furniture makers are reduced ten per cent.; carriage factories half time. The only cotton mill there is closed.

A large firm of car builders on Green Island, near Troy, has just completed $80,000 worth of cars for a South American railroad, and $140,000 worth for the Canada Southern Railroad, but has received instructions from both companies not to send the cars at present, as they cannot pay for them.

The large woolen mills of Mr. Aaron Jones, at Germantown, have been closed with the intention of not resuming work before April next. About two hundred hands are thus thrown out of employment. The extensive mills of Mr. Charles Spencer have also partially suspended work.

The Leonox, Mass., Glass Works are negotiating for furnishing the Centennial Exhibition building in Philadelphia with glass. If successful, this will give them full employment for two or three years, and even require an enlargement of the present facilities for manufacture. Why could not this work be secured by some of our Pittsburgh manufacturers?

The Allentown *Chronicle* of the 30th says: "The Glen Iron Works having received orders for iron, will resume work on Monday next. This information ought to gladden the hearts of our people to the same extent that the closing of the works caused them to feel despondent. These works also paid out small amounts to their hands yesterday."

The sixteen hat factories of Reading, employing from 800 to 1,000 men, suspended operations on Saturday. This is caused by the unsettled condition of the New York market, where the great bulk of the hats are sent, the want of orders and the inability to make collections. The probabilities are that the factories will not be able to resume for several months. This is the first important suspension of manufacturers which has occurred in Reading.

A Buffalo man, who now and then buys large quantities of paper, tells a correspondent of the New York *Times* that he can ship a cart-load of paper from New York, over the Central railroad, to Chicago, and bring it back on a propeller by the water route to Buffalo cheaper than he can ship it direct from New York to Buffalo by rail. "I do not do so," he added, "because, when I buy paper, I want it here as soon as possible. I only tell you what I could do if I wished."

The mill owners of Fall River have decided upon a definite course of action. At a meeting held on Wednesday evening it was decided to run all the establishments on "half time" on and after Tuesday next. All the mills at Fall River, except three, have entered into the new arrangement, and their employees, numbering 14,000, now are certain of their immediate future. Concert of action such as this on the part of the manufacturers cannot fail to be productive of the present desired state of business affairs. The cordial co-operation of the working people of Fall River seems to be a sensible and commendable matter, of course.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* publishes a table showing the decline in prices on sundry articles of general consumption since the occurrence of the panic. For instance, there is a decline of one cent per pound in coffee; five cents in cotton; three cents and a half in bacon sides; five cents in feathers; one cent in green hides; one and a half cent in clover seed; three dollars and a half per barrel in mess pork; four dollars per ton in Hanging Rock pig iron; six cents per gallon in whiskey, and three cents per pound in unwashed wool.

About thirty men employed as helpers to the puddlers at the Lancaster Manufacturing Company's Works, struck against a reduction of wages that was about being made. It seems that each puddler receives $6.25 per ton, one-third of which amount he pays to his helper. In addition to this the helper has been receiving ten cents from the office for every heat, and it was this ten cents which the company proposed to strike off. The managers of the company are firm in their resolve to strike off the ten cents; so the helpers have virtually "struck" themselves out of work.

A London periodical, *Moller's Trade Circular*, states that the high prices now charged in England, owing to the increased cost of coal and iron for new steamships, has given a great impetus to their building in Sweden, Denmark, and the North of Germany, where the cost of the material is much lower than in England. The same journal says: "Also in America, where ship building had almost ceased a few years ago, great progress is now making; extensive iron and coal fields having been discovered in different parts of the country, have supplied the means of working as cheaply as in this country. Within barely eighteen months a single ship-builder has actually launched or put on the stocks iron steamers of the aggregate capacity of 27,000 tons, two of which were 5,000 tons each. Under these circumstances great competition may be expected abroad in the iron ship-building, provided a reduction in the price of the raw material does not enable the builders in this country to check the same and maintain their former superiority."

The sermon of the hour, the *Tribune* tells us, is "Retrench," and retrenchment to the rich man is a good and useful thing beyond a certain bound, but within that bound, the editor tells us, it is both foolish and suicidal. As long as his mills or foundries can be kept running without actual loss, it is cheaper in the end for him to give work to his hands than to foot up the bill of relief for the great sum total of want and disease next April. Let him leave his pictures and bric-a-brac bought at Vienna in bond; let his wife forego her novel Paris-made toilet; but why (it is asked) should he turn off half his corps of servants to throw them on the charity of the town? * * * Is not the duty of every man with money to give employment as far as possible to needier men, and after that alms. Placing large sums of charity in certain systematized religious or municipal aid societies is useful enough ordinarily, but will not touch the root of the evil this winter. The class who will need help are not those who have been independent workers, not paupers, who will be the very last to make their wants known to any society. The American mechanic must come very near starvation before he says, "I am hungry."

The *World*, in a review of the labor market and the progressive shrinkage of values, says: The Typographical Union will use its influence to persuade all employers throughout the city not to discharge their operatives, but rather to reduce the wages of all, or put them on short time. This plan, they think, would prevent much suffering which can in no other way be avoided. The same men will advise all their confreres to assist the employers by willingly working a little longer for the old wages or accept a reduction of pay. This is no time, they think, for employers and employed to be at war. The panic is a calamity to all, the rich as well as the poor, and they contend that all ought to help one another to weather it through. The coopers are the only workingmen on strike at the present time. A large number of that very numerous class have taken exception to the course pursued by the firm of Havemeyer & Elder, and are trying to make them yield to the demands of the workingmen by uniting on a strike. Thus far the firm have stood their ground, keeping their shops in working order by importing coopers from the country. About two hundred parasol makers, girls, are at present idle in consequence of a strike. The employers recently reduced the prices from seven and eleven cents apiece to five and ten cents. At Appleton's book printing and binding establishment in Williamsburg, the largest in the vicinity of New York, the operatives have been put on nine hours' time. In the various job offices the expenses of running have been cut down to the lowest.

The New York *Times* argues in favor of a reduction of the wages of domestic servants. In the height of the war, when currency was greatly depreciated and gold was at $2.50, we are reminded, servants' wages rose accordingly, and each intelligence office instructed them to demand their $12, $15 and $20 a month. But, after a time, other prices fell, and the peculiar wants of the serving class could be met almost as cheaply as in 1860. The employing class, nevertheless, found many, if not most of their expenses, as high as in former years. Rents were enormous; mechanics wages were very high; food was dear, and all luxuries cost excessively. The reduction of values was all in favor of the servants, and against their masters and mistresses, so that for six years past they have been the best paid class in the community. No one would begrudge this useful class their high wages, says the editor, and their prosperity if they deserved it; but the difficulty has been that this labor has been as raw, poor and untrained as under the era of low wages, and raw Irish and German peasants, who knew nothing of housework, have been receiving salaries which professional men in their countries would be glad to receive. The pay was extravagant, and the return made in the quality of work miserable. The panic, the editor thinks, might and will result in a fall of wages for house servants, unless the mistaken charity of the public interferes to prevent it. Among the thousands of young girls suddenly discharged from work in factories and shops, a large portion would make the very best kind of domestic servants, and all who can influence or reach the poor in any way should urge upon them the importance of allowing their children to enter service in respectable families."

The Charleston *News*, of the 27th, says cotton is crowding for exit at that port, so that the last steamship from the North remained only thirty-six hours, and in that time discharged a full inward cargo and shipped a return freight of about two thousand bales, fifty tierces of rice, domestics, &c. The Liverpool steamship was also expeditiously sent about her business, and business generally is active. So in Louisiana and elsewhere. The common cause has provoked like expressions, and will open the storerooms and houses of those who sought to hold on for a still better time like a whirlwind. This amounts in gross and in detail to a resumption that is unalloyed, and that yields its and a great quota to general as well as to local gains. It makes no change from existing capital, that had been temporarily retired on the lock-up system of Wall street, less but similar. And the exchange distributes activity and profit as it proceeds, and necessarily creates a subsequent business contingent upon the period of this. There are no exceptional principles here, no mysterious systems, incomprehensible save to their calculators. They are the same in every point of contract with those felt in the west; the same that operate here, and will continue to do so until the effort to avert has become a struggle to win. Each indication of this nature softens the pinch that nips our manufactures and commerce, and points to an earlier hour for rivalry in action.

The New York *Bulletin* thinks that the question of wages has laid very near the causes of our late troubles: Why there has been such a general discharge of hands is not so much that employers find no longer any demand for their products, as that, with the current high rate of wages, they cannot afford to sell at the prices required by the condition of the markets and the purchasing ability of consumers. The demands of the Trades Unions have been pushed to a point wholly inconsistent with the true prosperity of our industries; while the excessive construction of railroads for the last five years has absorbed in the construction of line, the manufacture of rails, engines, cars, &c., tens of thousands of men who otherwise would have been competing for employment in other departments of labor. Facility was afforded for the employed to control the employers. Now, however, that this artificial stimulus is withdrawn, the whole labor market collapses, and a new condition of things must result. The adjustment of the future condition of the labor market will be to a large extent controlled by the extent of the reaction in the railroad interest. The railroad mania, the editor goes on to say, is the final form of speculation and "shoddy" extravagance entailed by war finance being exploded, we may look for a condition of affairs approximating the social moderation and the business conservatism which prevail before our great struggle. It is to such a state of things that the wages of the future must conform. The Trades-Unions, adds the *Bulletin*, cannot expect that the present scale of wages can be maintained, and it is quite likely that the first offers of the employers will be the best, and if workmen refuse to comply with the proposals of their employers, they will simply prolong the suspension of work in the factories and workshops, and cause unnecessary losses to both labor and capital. If wages should be unnecessarily reduced, the relative cheapness of labor will so far increase the demand for it as quickly to bring up its market value.

THE EMBARRASSMENTS OF THE SPRAGUES.

Mortgages of All Their Properly Offered to Their Creditors.

PROVIDENCE, November 1.—The Committee of Bank Presidents say in their report that the unsettled condition of financial affairs and of business at the present time, and a large account of obligations of the company maturing during the next ninety days, precludes the possibility of reporting that $1,000,000 would enable the company to meet its engagements regularly in the future. The committee recommends that the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company and individuals comprising corporations, mortgage all their property to their trustees, who shall practicably have all control and management of the estate of the certy. These trustees are to issue notes to the amount which shall fully cover the amount of present indebtedness, their obligations having three years to run, and drawing semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with the right reserved to pay the notes at par value as often as in their judgment it shall be practicable. The report of the committee is being considered.

The counsel of the Spragues corporation announced at a meeting that trust deeds were being made to Governor Henry Howard, Rufus Waterman and ex-Governor James T. Smith; that these deeds would be submitted to a meeting of creditors, and if not accepted, the only alternative would be to go into bankruptcy.

Senator Sprague has retired from the presidency of the company and Amasa Sprague has been designated to fill the place. A mortgage deed has been prepared for the purpose of securing all property and assets private and corporate for the benefit of creditors, agreeable to the principle suggested in the report. A meeting of creditors will be called at an early day. Creditors are very numerous and represent every possible interest and feeling. It would not therefore be strange if serious, and perhaps insurmountable objections should be raised to individual trustees or the terms of the trust mortgage under which they are expected to act. The general features of the plan, however, seem to meet with popular approval.

PROVIDENCE, November 2.—The Sprague mortgage deed of trust is not yet ready for publication, and cannot yet be considered in its details by creditors. Perhaps some modification of its terms may be decided upon and one or two changes of trustees may be made, but the general feeling of leading creditors here seems to be in favor of trusteeship rather than bankruptcy.

FIRE RECORD.

Saw Mill and Lumber Burned in Clinton

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOCK HAVEN, November 1, 1873.

Samuel Christ's saw mill and a quantity of lumber at Chatham's Run, four miles east of this city, burned yesterday forenoon. The loss on the mill is twenty thousand dollars and on lumber, five thousand dollars. The insurance amounts to five thousand dollars.

Block of Business Houses Burnt.

FARMINGTON, ILL., November 2.—A fire broke out in this place last night, about one o'clock, destroying one block of business houses. Loss ten to twelve thousand dollars; light insurance.

Destructive Fire in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 2.—Three-fourths of a square was burned to-day. Loss estimated at fifty thousand dollars, mostly insured.

The Choctaw Nation—Rights of Colored Residents Ignored.

CADDO, INDIAN TERRITORY, November 1.—The Choctaw Legislative Council has just adjourned after an exciting session of about four weeks. In the treaty of 1866 Congress agreed to give the Choctaws three hundred thousand dollars for the strip of country known as the leased district, provided the Choctaws would within two years adopt into the nation and make citizens of about three thousand negroes, formerly slaves of the Choctaws, and give forty acres of land to each individual. The time expired without action being taken and from Council to Council the government has extended the time. This money, with interest, now amounts to more than four hundred thousand dollars; yet so strong is the prejudice or fear of sectionizing and allotting their lands, that they have again refused to pass the act of adoption. This is a flat refusal on the part of the nation to do justice to their colored people, who are attached to their homes and native land, when the government is willing to pay them so generously for their just acts. It is safe to say that each one of these men produce more than any twenty full blooded Choctaws. Every other nation of Indians has adopted their former slaves and given them equal rights in the land and annuities. The negroes are excited and will send a strong delegation to Washington to urge their right before Congress. They do not want to be compelled to leave their homes, but they want to have their status determined, either as citizens of the United States or citizens of the Choctaw nation, and the government cannot afford to ignore their just demand.

Schooner Sunk at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, November 1.—Rumors of marine disasters on the lake, by the recent gale, are flying about. The only disaster in this locality yet reported is the loss of the schooner Ellington, with a cargo of block stone valued at $23,000, and bound for Erie, Pa., which, encountering a southwest gale, put back to this city, and sunk on the breakwater. The crew escaped.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Forthcoming Department Reports.

DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Breech Loaders for the Army.

Redemption of Five-Twenties.

DEBT STATEMENT FOR OCTOBER.

Increase of Three Millions.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

NEW MINISTER FROM JAPAN.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1873.

Department Reports.

The reports of the operations of the various executive departments during the past year are being rapidly completed, in order that they may be submitted to the President for his examination before completing his message to Congress. All the bureau reports are now in the hands of the heads of the respective departments, and give a most flattering exhibit of the business of the Government.

The Diplomatic Correspondence.

usually from three to six months behind, will accompany the President's message this year. The correspondence respecting the final disposition of the Geneva award, and the audience granted by the Emperor of China to the representatives of foreign nations will possess extreme interest. There are diplomatic questions involved in other directions which it is desirable should come before Congress at the earliest moment.

Report on Breech-Loaders.

The report of the Board of Army Officers appointed under authority of Congress to select a breech system for the muskets and carbines of the military service is complete, and will be submitted to Congress early in the session. It is one of the most exhaustive documents of the kind ever prepared in the United States. It contains a description of every breech-loading invention of merit, accompanied with a photographic drawing of its mechanism. The report also contains the views of the Board on the proposed calibre of small arms.

WASHINGTON, November 1, 1873.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day appointed Isaac H. Sturgeon, of St. Louis, commissioner to examine the completed portion of the Texas and Pacific Railway, three hundred miles in length.

The following named persons were appointed to-day by the President: Storekeepers, Seventh District of Kentucky, W. C. Lucas, Abram C. Marsh and Ely Tinkerton, Fifth District, Elijah Cashcraft, Wm. A. Stratton, Benjamin B. Gray, and James T. Roberts; Seventh district, Kentucky, James M. Tomlinson and John T. Green.

The Director of the United States mint, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury, will take strong ground against the restoration of double standard or gold and silver coin.

REDEMPTION OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

The Treasury has issued the seventh call for the redemption of the five-twenty bonds of 1862, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1873.

By virtue of the authority given by act of Congress approved July 14th, 1870, entitled "An act to authorize the refunding of the national debt," I hereby give notice that the principal and accrued interest of bonds herein below designated, known as five-twenty bonds, will be paid at the Treasury of the United States in the city of Washington, on and after the first day of February, 1874, and that the interest on said bonds will cease on that day; that to pay coupon bonds of the issues known as the third series act, of February 25th, 1862, dated May 1st, 1862, as follows: Coupon bonds for $1,000 dollar, No 10,001 to 20,000 both inclusive; one hundred dollar, No 30,751 to 34,000 both inclusive; five hundred dollar, No 15,801 to 17,600 inclusive; one thousand dollar, No 10,000 to 11,600 inclusive. To pay registered bonds, fifty dollar, No 1,376, to 1,410 inclusive; one hundred dollar, No 10,301 to 10,560 inclusive; five hundred dollar, No 6,001 to 6,100 inclusive; one thousand dollar, No 10,101 to 10,150 inclusive; total $5,000,000. Grand total, $5,000,000. Of the amount outstanding embraced in the numbers as above, four and a half million dollars are coupon bonds and five hundred thousand dollars are registered bonds. United States Securities forwarded for redemption should be addressed to the Loan Division, Secretary's office, and all registered bonds should be assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for redemption.

[Signed] WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary."

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent. bonds	$1,234,098,000
Five per cent. bonds	489,272,000
Total coin bonds	$1,723,370,850
Lawful money debt	$ 14,675,000
Matured debt	4,296,220
Legal tender notes	361,081,948
Certificates of deposit	8,875,000
Fractional currency	47,826,149
Coin certificates	7,509,350
Total without interest	$ 445,252,978
Total debt	$2,197,621,681
Total in Treasury, currency	$39,706,595
Cash in Treasury, coin	$32,313,518
Cash in Treasury, currency	94,319,155
Special deposits, held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	8,875,000
Total in Treasury	$95,500,737
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,141,833,476
Increase during the month	3,099,578
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, principal outstanding	$64,623,512
Interest accrued and not yet paid	$1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	$30,442,000
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	$4,538,813
Balance of interest paid by the United States	$15,909,172

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 2, 1873.

A NEW MINISTER FROM JAPAN.

The Japan government has appointed a new minister in the place of Mr. Mori, who is now employed in the treaty making departments of that country. Mr. Yans, who has been act-Charge d'Affairs at Washington, will be principal secretary of the new minister.

THE GENEVA AWARD.

Members of Congress and attorneys who had claims settled by the Geneva award, are already moving in the matter of legislation as to the parties who should receive it.

EMIGRATION DURING LAST QUARTER.

Official reports to the Bureau of Statistics show that during the quarter ending September 30th, 1873, there arrived at the port of New York 68,588 emigrants, of whom 38,613 were males and 29,975 females. There died during voyage forty males and thirty-seven females. The total of arrivals from England was 15,399 from Ireland 13,190, Scotland 2,791, Wales 257 Germany 24,381, Austria 926, Sweden 2,130, Norway 2,024, Denmark 596, France 1,540, Switzerland 640, Spain 92, Italy 1,029, Holland 891, Prussia 1,508, Poland 581, Hungary 313; born at sea 29.

FORT WAYNE.

The City Treasurer—Winter Railway Arrangements.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., November 1, 1873.

John A. Droegemeyer, the city treasurer, has given up all possession of the treasury office to Mayor Solinger, who will act as treasurer until other arrangements are made.

The winter change of time of the different railroads centering in this city takes effect to-morrow.

DAYTON, O.

A Distiller Driven to Bankruptcy.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DAYTON, O., November 1, 1873.

At a meeting of the creditors of William Arnold, distiller, held this afternoon, it was resolved to compel him to go into bankruptcy. His liabilities are $200,000, and assets small.

Alleged Outrage in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, November 1.—A letter from Ex-Judge Charles J. Merrill, dated Colfax, Grant Parish, October 29th, says: In haste, and with feelings of horror, I write to inform the public of the accursed actions of the Metropolitan police sent here by Lieutenant Governor Antoine during the absence of Kellogg. On Saturday night last the house of one of the most respectable widows on Red river was fired into, the doors broken open, and the unfortunate lady and her daughter of seventeen years were dragged out and, horrible to relate, violated. Neither of the ladies could be found until late Sunday afternoon. An infant eight months old, and grandchild of ex-Governor Wells, was found out in the road, some half a mile from the house and very near the spot where the foul deed was perpetrated. The infant was the niece of the lady and child of Mumford Wells, the eldest son of ex-Governor Mat. Wells. The negroes up here all say that it was the soldiers, and we all believe it. If they were not the perpetrators they instigated the negroes to the horrid deed of infamy.

Send on Your Orders

for the great White River Flour, barrels and bags. Orders filled promptly for flour and all kinds of merchandise. T. C. Jenkins, Checkered Front. tf

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 1, 1873.

THE DRY GOODS TRADE.

The failure of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., and the free use made by rumor of the house of H. B. Claflin & Co., have called attention to the dry goods trade, and inquiry shows that transactions are slight, and are confined to the wants of current trade. This dearth, it is thought, will continue until it can be definitely ascertained that the difficulties will be overcome. In this event business will take a fresh start immediately. The course of Messrs. Claflin in sending word to the clearing house that they need not deliberate in their case longer, and that their own banks and mercantile friends were sufficient for their necessities, has done a great deal towards clearing away existing difficulties and reassuring the business community that merchants have faith in one another, and are ready to give assistance.

ARREST OF ONE OF THE STOKES JURY.

James Delos Center, one of the jurors in the Stokes case, was arrested to-night and lodged in the cell occupied by Stokes after the shooting of Fisk. The Grand Jury is believed to have indicted him for disregarding his obligations as a juryman.

FUNERAL OF DR. BRINDLEY.

The funeral of Rev. Dr. John Brindley, of England, known in this country as the opponent of Charles Bradlaugh, took place this morning from St. Luke's Hospital.

TILTON DENIES AND EXPLAINS.

Theodore Tilton in conversation with a reporter said he regarded the statements that he had been expelled from the membership of Plymouth church by the action of last evening as defamatory and false. Two points he wished all mankind to understand: "First, that he had never spoken against Henry Ward Beecher, and second, that he had not been expelled from Plymouth church."

JUDGE FULLERTON BEATS AMERICAN GIRL.

At Prospect Park to-day, Judge Fullerton American Girl and Camors trotted for a purse of twenty-five hundred dollars. American Girl won the first heat, Fullerton the second, third and fourth; time, 2.25¼, 2.21, 2.22, 2.23¼. A match was immediately made between American Girl and Fullerton.

TILTON DROPPED FROM PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The name of Theodore Tilton, at Plymouth church, last night, was erased from the roll of members. Tilton, who was present, denied the authority of the church in his case, owing to the fact that for four years previously he had not attended a meeting in the Plymouth church, and was not a member. He was prepared, however, to answer to anything whereof the minister of the church might accuse him. Mr. Beecher, in his address, said he had no charges to make against Tilton; that their differences had been amicably adjusted; and the present action of the church was, in his opinion, unwise and uncalled for.

NEW YORK, November 2, 1873.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday reconsidered the vote on the resolution appropriating two and a half millions to the Industrial Exhibition Company, and laid the resolution on the table.

HEENAN'S FUNERAL.

The funeral of the late John C. Heenan took place to-day from the Church of Holy Innocents, where a solemn high mass was offered. The remains were taken to Albany by special train.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Strike on the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad.

KNOXVILLE, November 2.—On account of a general reduction of wages the employes of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company, engineers, firemen, machinists and blacksmiths, have quit work. Some delay in trains has resulted, but the company has succeeded in supplying the places of the engineers and firemen, so as not to interfere with the passenger service. The company has ordered a reduction of twenty per cent. to be made. The employees are willing to work on short time, but object to a decrease of wages. The company will not recede. No demonstrations have been made by the employees.

Completion of the International Bridge.

BUFFALO, November 2.—The last rail on the International bridge over Niagara river at Buffalo was laid yesterday, completing an all-rail communication via the Grand Trunk Railway, between Boston, New York, Buffalo, Detroit and Chicago and San Francisco. A train with officials passed over to-day. The formal opening will take place at noon to-morrow after which all trains via the Grand Trunk Railway will pass regularly over the bridge, avoiding all transfer and ferriage.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Since Tuesday the Treasurer's office at Washington has paid out $2,100 in silver coin.

Mrs. Edwin M. Stanton lies in a precarious condition at her residence in Germantown.

The Independent Order of Odd Fellows throughout the country are contributing liberally to aid their brethren in Memphis.

The steamships King William and Weser, from Bremen, arrived at New York on Saturday.

The Atlantics defeated the Philadelphias by twelve to one at New York on Saturday.

Members of the firm of H. B. Claflin & Co. deny that there is the least possibility of the failure of that house.

Senator Schurz arrived in New York Saturday and left for Washington yesterday.

The steamers Chester, Batavia and Republic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The failure of James H. Jordon a stock broker of New York, is announced.

Stokes was taken to Sing Sing on Saturday.

The Montgomery Board of Health announces that it is safe for refugees to return and those who have business can visit the city with impunity.

A dispatch from Rome reports the Tiber subsiding and all fears of a destructive flood dissipated.

Colored citizens of New York gave a reception Friday evening to Lord Churchill and others in recognition of the services of philanthropists of England and Europe in the cause of liberty and the spread of the gospel.

The gold coinage at the Philadelphia mint in October amounted to $11,010,000 in double eagles. The gold weighed thirty-eight tons.

Charles Bradlaugh was a guest of the Massachusetts club at a dinner in Boston on Saturday. Among the guests were Vice-President Wilson and Senator Sumner.

The steamer Anglia, from Glasgow, has arrived at New York.

Rear Admiral Parrott sailed from San Francisco for China Saturday to take command of the Asiatic squadron.

A statement of the earnings of the Short Line Road, just made, shows $141,793 24, ten thousand dollars in excess of the corresponding month in 1872.

There were twelve yellow fever deaths at Memphis for the last forty-eight hours ending 6 P. M. yesterday.

Gov. Beveridge, of Illinois, has issued a requisition for Tom Allen, Mike McCoole and several other persons engaged in a prize fight, which was fought on Illinois soil some few weeks ago.

Tom Allen and Arthur Chambers and Jack Madden, his trainers, left St. Louis last night for Omaha, where Allen will go into training for his fight with Hogan, November 15. Hogan will finish training here and probably not leave before the fifteenth.

The steamship Amazon, with the barges Jones and Judd, the barque Chester B. Jones and the schooner Maple Leaf are ashore at North Manitou. The schooner F. A. Morse is ashore at Traverse bay. Dispatches last night from Sault Ste. Marie state no disasters are as yet reported on Lake Superior.

The export trade at New York was never in better condition than at present, at least all steamers leaving are loaded to their utmost capacity and rates were never higher than now. The import trade has fallen away to almost nothing, and steamers arriving are often but half full. This falling off is especially noticeable in the amount of dry goods imported.

It is said that over three hundred English mechanics, of Paterson, N. J., have bought tickets from European steamship agents in that city, this week, there being no prospect of work this winter this side of the Atlantic.

About 8,000 to 10,000 people visited the City Gardens at San Francisco yesterday to witness the balloon ascension and wed

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1873.

JUDGING from the tone of its references to this paper, the *Post* still continues to suffer badly from a rush of ignorance to the head.

COAL, like other branches of trade, begins to respond to the monetary stringency. In New York the prices of that commodity are declining, with a prospect that they will be still lower. This decline comes at a very opportune moment for the poor of that city. The weather is growing wintery, and the necessities of this large class as to cheaper fuel are steadily on the increase.

IF the cowards and snivelers who are just now howling in concert over the business concerns of the country, could only be shut up in an asylum by themselves for a few weeks, the restitution of affairs to a normal status would be wonderfully accelerated. There are some people to whom the world seems nothing but a huge frog pond, and in whose view the height of human felicity consists in squatting on their haunches and croaking.

THE reported resignation of Secretary RICHARDSON, of the Treasury Department, was simply a New York *Tribune* canard. It used to unseat Secretary FISH about once a month, and fill his place with some one else; but latterly it has devoted its attention to RICHARDSON, whom it hopes to drive out of the Cabinet by circulating reports of his resignation. It is always safe to disbelieve any Cabinet changes reported on the authority of any of the New York papers.

THE Constitutional Convention has finally completed its labors, and adjourned. The instrument which is the result of their deliberations is to be voted on as a unit on the third Tuesday in December, the 16th day of the month. The official text of the Constitution, as revised, will be printed in three newspapers in each county in the State, to the end that the people may be prepared to judge for themselves concerning its merits and defects, before being called on to vote for or against it.

THE increase shown in the public debt statement for October is due to two causes: heavy payments and light receipts; both of them having their origin in the unsettled condition of our financial and commercial concerns. With the view of encouraging the circulation of money, the Secretary of the Treasury ordered all claims against the government to be paid on presentation; in consequence of which the number of bills prepared for settlement exceeded that of any previous month for some time past; while the receipts were from twenty to twenty-five per cent. less than usual.

A CASE which has an important bearing on the civil rights of colored persons, is now pending before the United States Supreme Court. In 1868 a colored woman employed in the United States Senate was ejected from a first-class car, for which she had a ticket, on the Washington and Alexandria Railroad. Senator SUMNER made the case a theme of argument and illustration in his appeals for the Civil Rights Bill. A verdict in her favor with damages of fifteen hundred dollars was given. The appeal is to set this aside, but it is not very likely that the attempt will be successful.

DR CHAMBORD, the French Legitimist pretender, says: "My personality is nothing; principle is everything." The question of the Republic against Royalism opens on Wednesday, and it is pretty evident that France intends to take the would-be monarch at his word, ignore his "personality," and stick to "principle." There have been occasions lately when a royal restoration, as far as the Assembly is concerned, might perhaps have been possible, but these chances, not being improved, will hardly present themselves again. Certainly there is now no party in the National Assembly which could bring forward a motion in favor of the Monarchy with the slightest prospect of success.

A question of considerable importance to the Southern States is pending in the Supreme Court of the United States; the point at issue being whether an executor, under the laws of Alabama, as a Confederate State, rendered his account before the proper Probate Court, and was discharged, can now be made responsible for the failure of the fund because the estate was settled and the account discharged in Confederate money. The court below held that he could not. The appellant claims that the entire proceedings were void, for the reason that the Probate Court in question was not recognized as a court of the laws of the United States, but owed allegiance to a rebel government. The case, which in a certain sense is a test case, is regarded with unusual interest throughout the South.

OF ALL times in the world, this is the wrong period for employers and employed to be at war. The monetary stringency is a calamity to all—to the capitalist not less than to the workman. The great need of the time is that each shall try to help the other to weather the matter through. And yet, according to the New York papers, the trades unions in that city are beginning to contemplate new strikes, at the very moment when the existing business depression is compelling many employers to resort to a temporary reduction of hours and wages, in order to avert the necessity of discharging their operatives. It is to be hoped working men everywhere may have the good sense to flatly refuse to join in any such suicidal movement as that which some of their self-styled leaders are said to be meditating.

MUCH complaint has been made during the past few years, that the opportunities of women for serving the State are so meager and few. The present indications, as respects commerce and industry, bode a hard winter for the poor. There will be much suffering, and means must be sought as soon as possible for its amelioration. Here is a rich field for woman. To assist those who are hungering in silence and who seek to hide their misery, is a duty which only women can adequately perform. They have the wonderful gift of discovering wretchedness at a glance, and with tender consideration to heal the wounds without inflicting pain. By associating for this work during the coming winter, they would not only carry comfort to others and win blessings for themselves, but they would also render an inestimable service to the community.

WE referred, the other day, to some interesting data concerning the growing importance of the iron interests of the United States, embodied by Mr. BRASSEY, a member of the English Parliament, in his recent address before the Social Science Congress. The rapid advances which we are making on Great Britain in this great industry are further pointed out by Hon. JOSEPH MEDILL, editor of the Chicago *Tribune*, who is at present traveling in that country. Mr. MEDILL states that foreign competition is being felt more and more sharply every month, at all points of contact. It is freely conceded that the American market for iron and steel in every form will soon be hopelessly lost. So, for us to observe in one of the leading English journals a statement that well-founded apprehensions are entertained that the development of the immense mineral resources of Virginia will seriously affect, if not entirely extinguish, the iron trade of England with our country; and the same journal refers to certain assertions which were current, to the effect that the mills of this city have been rolling boiler plates for Ireland, and that a large consumer in South Staffordshire, England, had recently concluded a contract with a Pennsylvania rolling mill for three thousand tons of finished iron. It is evident, we think, that the manufacturing supremacy of Great Britain is seriously jeopardized; and, if that is lost, her commercial supremacy and capitalistic comination will not long survive.

THE STUFF OF WHICH PANICS ARE MADE.

Some inconsiderate creature telegraphed from here to the press elsewhere that the Iron furnaces here had suspended work because the owners tried to enforce a ten per cent. reduction in wages, and that these furnaces employed 1,750 men regularly, and 10,000 incidentally, including those who supplied them with fuel. Upon that seemingly true, but really baseless fabrication, the Philadelphia *Press* comments as follows:

"It is estimated that there are at least ten thousand men out of employment in the city of Pittsburg. In no other place have the monetary difficulties worked more disastrous results. One after another the extensive manufactories and furnaces of the Smoky City have been compelled to suspend work or greatly reduce their force. The depressed condition of the pig-iron market and the high cost of running is assigned as a reason by the furnacemen for their course of action. The depression, however, does not seem to be confined to the iron business exclusively, but to extend to other branches of industry, all of which are affected to a greater or less extent. The outlook for the poor this winter is anything but encouraging in our Western metropolis."

Now, there are but eleven pig metal furnaces in Pittsburgh. These furnaces do *not* employ 1,750 men regularly, and as they are run with coke furnished from Fayette and Westmoreland counties, the entire suspension of all of them would affect no one in the county besides those employed about them, and the number of men engaged in supplying them with fuel is much nearer 500 than 10,000. It so happens, however, that only *two* of the eleven furnaces have stopped on account of the reduction of wages, and the number of men thrown out of employment on that account is therefore comparatively small.

It is not true, therefore, that the monetary difficulties have "worked more disastrous results" in Pittsburgh than anywhere else. We have suffered, as a matter of course, but have not suffered half as badly as Philadelphia and New York seem to have done. Our banks have paid out currency in full for all checks drawn on them, during the entire panic, and continue to do so; there have been but few failures or supensions; our mills are nearly all running; and if the whole country does not become infected with groundless fears, there will be such a certain but gradual return to a better state of affairs as will keep things moving, in the meantime, even if they have to move slowly.

We do not attempt to hide from ourselves and the world that the monetary disturbance has inflicted a heavy blow upon our prosperity, just as it has everywhere else, and that it will require a spirit of concession and accommodation on the part of all persons concerned to bring about a better condition of affairs; but we protest against such representations as we have quoted, and trust that our friends in the newspaper press will refrain from all attempts to make things look worse than they are, here or elsewhere.

The Philadelphia *Press* based its article on a dispatch originating in this city. That dispatch was senseless and unfounded, but the *Press* could not be expected to know that, and it based its comments on what seemed to be a good foundation. We do full justice to the correctness of its motives; but ask it to believe us when we say that while business affairs are bad enough here, they are not nearly so bad as it has been led to represent.

A FINE EXAMPLE.

An interesting paragraph just now going the rounds of the press tells how a young female teacher in a rural district, near Portland, in the State of Maine, has been wont to initiate her scholars in the study and knowledge of botany and mineralogy. She tells them to bring to her the plants and stones they find in the woods. Then, either before or after school hours, she describes and names correctly the objects brought to her, and afterwards gives the children an opportunity to show whether or no they remember what she has told them. The results of this method of teaching natural history are said to be surprising to persons who have never observed with what interest intelligent children often regard flowers and minerals. Many of the little people thus taught have, without interference with their other studies, gained a clear idea of classification, and are able promptly and correctly to name and describe a great multitude of the natural objects of their neighborhood. It is less surprising to be told that a school director of the district forbade the innovation for the reason that the heads of the children would be filled with nonsense to the neglect of really important subjects. The act of the director is not surprising, we say. Reform moves gradually, and it is not remarkable that a rustic school director in the State of Maine is not wiser to-day than some of the most eminent educators in Germany were fifty years ago. In Prussia a prolonged and hardly contested battle was necessary to introduce natural history as a subject of instruction even in the higher schools, and its introduction into schools of a lower grade was still more obstinately contested. And in both cases one chief argument against the innovation was the very argument used by the Maine director. The new study would withdraw time and attention from other studies of real importance, and especially from the classics.

In Prussia it was also argued that natural history was a matter of such vast and boundless compass as to be quite unadapted to youthful discipline. It would, they said, merely confuse and confound the young mind, the knowledge acquired being a chaotic mass, burdening the memory and affording no illumination to the understanding. The champions of the new study, in reply, distinguished between an extensive or exhaustive knowledge and a sound knowledge of a science. And they—Dr. RAUMER, for instance—appealed to experience for evidence that even very young students, in the intervals of other studies can acquire a sound knowledge of botany or mineralogy. In other words, a knowledge definite and satisfactory as far as it went, a knowledge especially delightful to juvenile minds, imparting fresh and ever growing interest to familiar objects, and reacting with admirable and most useful effect upon their philological studies.

A similar battle was at a later period fought out in England, where, however, the results have not yet been so wide reaching as in Germany. Still even in England natural history is at present pretty extensively taught in the popular schools. We may add that a considerable impulse was given to the reform by an experiment much resembling that of the young female teacher of Maine. An eminent botanist, of Oxford we believe, who was curate of a country parish, determined to try whether he could not excite an interest in his favorite science among the children of his parishioners. They were peasantry, mere farm laborers, and of course their children had enjoyed no great educational advantages. And yet those children set to gathering and analyzing plants and flowers under their pastor's instruction, soon manifested the most surprising interest in the subject. The progress of many of them was equal to their interest, and in fact the results were so remarkable, the effect of the study in developing general intelligence was so noteworthy as to render the experiment an affair of national importance. The clergyman who made it was examined on the subject by a Parliamentary commission.

May we not expect the fine example of the young teacher in Maine to exert a quickening influence on many American teachers, provoking them to imitation? And may we not also trust that the time is not far distant when even school directors, as well as school teachers, everywhere, shall appreciate the importance of making one or more branches of natural history an essential part of the common school course of study?

A DISTINGUISHED German American about to return to this country, after a sojourn of five or six months in Germany, has, in a letter to the editor of the most widely circulated popular magazine of the country, the *Gartenlaube*, said what he thinks of the progress of liberty in the new empire. He says he has no faith in the truthfulness or sincerity of monarchy in its relations to the people invited to a participation in the government. Such a political form seems to him to involve a constant struggle for the upperhand—a struggle of which the final aim is and must ever be the annihilation of one or the other power. A mingling of absolutism and republicanism is an impossibility, which, if tried, leads to political shuffling, evasion, hypocrisy on both sides, and the comedy or tragedy, as it may happen, must come to an end, sooner or later. Having assiduously studied the laws of the new empire—the laws of a people being the best index of its actual life—this American German does not find them, in so far as they are of a political character, answering to his conception of popular freedom. A Bill of Rights, real constitutional guaranties and a sufficient division of powers, legislative, executive, judicial, are all wanting. The penal law, in its political aspect, falls short of what was achieved in 1846, at least in Southern Germany. In Prussia the writer admits that the present laws may show progress. So also in regard to local independence; the self-government of the communities, he thinks, is restricted within narrower limits than formerly by the exercise of paternal or guardian authority. As to the unquestionable advancement in freedom of intercourse and commerce it is not the result of concession from above, but of a development which no human authority or power can resist. It is the outcome of industrial progress, of improved means of intercommunication bringing peoples together and effecting an exchange of their products. And reforms produced by these causes have penetrated even the empires of Asia.

THE hold of Europe upon us continues to grow weaker. The imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York for the month of October amounted to $6,612,740, against $7,152,365 for the corresponding period of last year. The decrease in the receipts of foreign dry goods at that port, during the last ten months, amounts to twenty million dollars. The total is nearly thirteen millions less than the corresponding aggregate for 1871, and the next two months are likely to widen the difference still more.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 31st says: "For two days past there have been rumors of differences in the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and yesterday the report was received with some degree of credit. Upon inquiry into the matter we were authorized by the president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to say that the rumors are entirely unfounded, and that its chief officers and its direction, generally, are acting in entire accord and harmony, and have been doing so without any interruption whatever." In this connection it may be stated that a reporter representing the *Inquirer* called upon Col. Thomas A. Scott, and asked him if he had any intention, as was stated, of resigning the first Vice Presidency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and received this reply: "There is absolutely nothing whatever upon which to base such statements. Nothing of the kind has been contemplated by me or by any one else who has authority in such a matter." This sets at rest, authoritatively, a matter upon which there has been for some time a great deal of speculation.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A word to the Democracy. Don't brag so much over the election of Allen. He is only a minority Governor, after all. The majority against him is over nineteen thousand.

We fail to see that the female courier who was the other day complimented by the Duc D'Aumale for carrying three dispatches from Metz to Thionville in a single day, during the siege of the former city, deserves any special credit. Everybody knows there is no one like a woman to carry the news.

In view of the outcome of certain recent "trials," one is tempted to believe that the prescience of Deity can hardly compass the action of a petit jury.

The international bridge across the Niagara, near Buffalo, which is to be used by several railroads, among them the Canada Southern and the Great Western of Canada, is finished. It has nine spans of 1,968 feet long, and cost over a million dollars.

The cultivation of oranges in East Florida has had the effect of enhancing the value of real estate on all the navigable streams. In some instances land has gone up from five dollars to one hundred dollars per acre.

It having been a question whether Harvard or Yale had produced the greatest number of works by its professors and instructors, it has been decided by a careful comparison at the Bureau of Education that Harvard is about one hundred ahead so far of its great rival.

During the present week the Treasury will pay out $12,000,000 of half-yearly interest on five-twenties of 1862, 1864 and 1865, $400,000,000 of which are out. On the new fives, a quarter's interest, or $325,000 will be due.

An interesting fact showing that the people are husbanding their pennies a little more than usual is shown in the fact that on the horse railroads in most cities the daily receipts show a falling off quite marked.

Milwaukee estimates that she swallows 166,200 drinks of whisky and beer every twelve hours. This would make most cities as drunk as a fool.

All the nincompoops are not yet dead. Dickensworks have been decided too immoral for general reading, by the managers of the Vermont State School Library.

Portsmouth, N. H., has a lightning rod which is said to have been put up by Franklin. The next thing we shall probably hear will be that Washington was a book agent, and Thomas Jefferson a stove polish seller.

The number of lines of railway postoffices in operation June 30, 1873, was fifty-nine, extending over 14,866 miles of route and covering 34,926 miles of service actually performed. To perform this service 752 clerks were employed at an actual cost of $941,000.

The last modern hotel invention is the button in the wall, by touching which the guest summons the servant to his call, and this has been supplemented by placing another button in the floor under the tea or dinner table, which pressed by the delicate foot of the lady, signals the waiter, who had been dismissed that he might not be a listener.

San Francisco is rapidly gaining on New York in the importation of raw silk. Before 1870 the former city did very little in the industry, and in September of that year the total value of silk imported was only $60,000 against $319,962 at New York, while this year, San Francisco's record for September, is $462,300 and New York's $109,386.

The government has, after two years' search, succeeded in recovering internal revenue exportation bonds, upon which recovery will be made to the amount of $968,000.

At New York six per cent. of the foreign imports of the United States are marketed, and from New York forty-six per cent. of the domestic exports are cleared.

The sugar crop is above the average this year in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and below in Florida, Texas and Louisiana.

Be sure you are right *before* you go a head. A New Yorker has got five thousand dollars damages for malicious prosecution from a man who sued him for stealing a pigeons valued at seventy-five cents.

The merchants navy of Great Britain numbers 36,804 vessels, and these are manned by 330,000 British sailors.

The clink of silver is again to be heard in the land. All the mints of the country are now being run to their full capacity in the coinage of silver, and it is thought that by the 1st of November silver change will largely take the place of the factional currency that has been so long in use.

A curious fact in natural history, important to tea-planters, has been discovered, namely, that locusts will not eat tea-leaves.

Plumbago of excellent quality was recently found in Lake county, Colorado, in quantities sufficient to indicate that large deposits may yet be discovered.

The Patrons of Husbandry now have "granges" in every State, except Maine, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Two Kansas editors are battling for the sacred rights of unlimited vituperation. One accuses the other of being a "house bag," and the bag retorts by calling the enemy a "conglomerate idiot." They should buy a lunatic asylum and divide it between them.

The highest inhabited spot in the world is the Buddhist cloister of Hanle (Thibet), where twenty priests live, at the enormous height of 16,500 feet. There are other cloisters at a nearly equal height, which are inhabited all the year round, in the province of Guari Khorsum, upon the banks of Lakes Monsaraour and Bakous.

The New Orleans papers are engaged in an angry controversy as to whether the euchre of a lone hand counts four points for the lone hand's opponent.

A traveler writing from Bokhara, says: "I have reason to believe that the aristocracy of Rome is still in existence. Here, in the treasury of the Emir, are numbers of books, very many of which are in languages utterly unknown to the mollahs of Bokhara, and for that reason lie neglected. These books are said to have come down from the most ancient times.

A Connecticut soldier has returned a silver coffee pot stolen from a Virginia family in 1862. He had grounds for doing so, and sleeps better.

The latest journalistic project is a sixteen-page magazine, to be known as the *Poultry Journal*, and to be devoted to the poultry interest.

In old age incrustations form on the arteries, cartilages and valves of the heart. The deaths after the seventy-fifth year are often caused by such incrustations. They can be removed, however, by lactic acid. As buttermilk abounds in this acid, M. Roding, in a communication to the French Academy, advocates its use as a means of prolonging life.

Pensacola makes a good exhibit of foreign business for the past year. The total number of vessels entering that port, for the year ending September 30, 1873, was 540, of which 231 were from foreign ports. The amount of imports for the year was $39,978. The total value of lumber and timber shipped, per American and foreign vessels to foreign ports, was $1,578,180.

A Kentucky cat has given birth to, and is rearing with equal maternal care, three kittens and three squirrels. She will reap her reward when the squirrels get fat enough.

Willimantic has voted to have water pipes laid along the main street, connecting with the force pumps of several factories, which agree to furnish power in case of fire.

A Memphis paper grieves to say that several of the most prominent and heretofore respected physicians of that city have deserted their posts in this hour of trouble and peril and ingloriously fled.

There is a singular story current about an echo in a cave near Lake Awosting, Maine, which returns a sentence of eight words distinctly eleven times, and considerably louder the last time than the first.

PERSONAL

Blackfoot, during his recent visit to Washington, presented the President with a handsome coat decorated with beads and hair fringe. Another chief presented him with a Sioux scalp. It their opinion a most valuable present, as they have very little good feeling for the latter tribe in peace or war.

Mr. Dent, the father of Mrs. Grant, is lying dangerously ill at the White House, with no prospects of recovery.

Colonel Abe Curry, immortalized in Mark Twain's "Roughing It," died at Virginia City, Nev., a few days since.

Count Pourtales has resigned his position in the United States coast survey, after having held it for twenty-five years. He goes to help along the Agassiz scientific school.

There are painful rumors in circulation concerning the health of Senator Sprague of Rhode Island, in consequence of which the responsibility of providing for the indebtedness of the firm has devolved solely upon his brother.

Iowa should be the woman's paradise. A majority of the State officers and also a majority of the State judges of the highest State Court favor woman suffrage. The State Librarian is a woman, and the enrolling and engrossing clerks in the House are women. Women are reporters, copyists, and paper folders in the State Capitol, and six women are serving as County Superintendents of Schools.

Sir Henry Thompson, the celebrated English surgeon, has become convinced that alcohol works harm to its consumers, and has become a total abstainer.

A man seventy-six years old, familiary known in Memphis as "Squire Richards," one of the most efficient of the workers who waited upon the victims of yellow fever, has fallen a victim to it himself. From the first of the fever he went about doing good, and till the past few days, say the local papers, might have been met with moving through the infected district as vigorously as his condition would admit, visiting first one and then another of his friends, and carrying consolation to their families and comfort to their sick. His was a noble, a pure, a good example. Old, and so crippled as to be compelled to use crutches, he yet managed to go about among those stricken with the fever, and nurse and console them.

And here is another beautiful incident connected with the pestilence in the same city. The other morning a little crumpled package arrived at the Mayor's office, sent by a merchant at Springfield, Illinois, who has been active in collecting money for the distressed people. It was tightly rolled up in two or three sheets of not very white letter paper, and contained five dollars and five cents, nearly all in one, two and three-cent pieces and fractional; also, two faded pieces of paper currency of the old five and ten cents issue. Evidently this was some child's treasure, the accumulations of a little box for months or years. On the inner wrapping was written: "Little Lillie's money, to go to a poor child." On the outer paper, written in a different hand: "From little Lilly, for the Memphis sufferers—*a dying bequest.*" No other explanation was given.

It levels all. A case has just come to light at Kalamazoo, Michigan, of a young woman of excellent education and social position who has, within the past two years spent a large fortune in satisfying her appetite for strong drink, and is now, together with a child brother left in her charge, in destitute circumstances.

An incident occurred in Boston last week which Jeremy Taylor might have mentioned in his "Holy Dying." Mrs. Hooper, ninety-three years old, united with the Congregational church at a special communion held at her house. She had eighty-four descendants.

REAL evils, in the form of threatened famine, afflict large portions of Asia and India. The grain crops of nearly all European countries have failed, while America has enough food for its own inhabitants and some to spare for its neighbors. In China many fertile districts have been flooded and the rice crops destroyed, and in the central eastern provinces the crops have probably been injured by a long continued drought, which, however, terminated in the latter part of August. In both the crops in all parts of Bengal have failed, and a famine is threatened. With such real evils afflicting other parts of the world, what are the petty evils or the panic? With such exceptional prosperity in American agriculture, which is the basis of all prosperity, should not the fanciful troubles arising from failures in the Stock Exchange be tided over without stopping the mills, the foundries and the workshops?

THE SPRAGUE SUSPENSION.

The Banks Doing Their Best to Save the Firm.

A letter from Providence, October 31st, to the New York *Times*, contains the following additional facts concerning the suspension of the Spragues:

About 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon it transpired that a note for $19,000, held by the Merchants' bank, had been protested. This was immediately brought about by the refusal of two banks in which the Spragues had balances, to allow them to draw. This course was adopted on the advice of counsel, as it was thought that in the case of the great Delaine mill here, in which Mr. Hoyt is a large stockholder, some difficulties would arise under the Bankruptcy law, Mr. Hoyt having publicly announced the suspension of his firm. When the Providence banks united a few days ago in guaranteeing the deposits of what are called the Sprague banks—that is, the Globe, the First and Second National, and the Franklin and Cranston Savings banks—Mr. Mygatt, the bank examiner of the State, forbade the banks from paying over $100,000 the Spragues had on deposit. The action of the banks to-day, coming so soon as it did after Mr. Mygatt's mandate, left them nowhere to turn at a pinch, and the note had to go to protest without further demur. The news fled like wildfire through the city, and the afternoon papers had an extra out in no time, and yet it was strange to note how quickly the excitment subsided.

Fortunately the protest of the note in no wise affects the proposed arrangement, the success of which the President of one of the banks interested, tells me, he regards as assured. This arrangement will be embodied in a long report, to be made as soon as possible by the committee appointed by the banks to investigate and report on the company's affairs, with the view to arriving at a fair estimate of their liabilities and assets, and determining whether the Spragues shall be carried through the crisis, or be allowed to go to the wall. I learn from the very best authority that the committee will advise the Spragues to apply for, and the banks to grant, an extension of time. All seem to be agreed as to the necessity of this course, and its wisdom for all parties. The firm have had an estimate of their assets made at least twenty-five per cent below the ordinary valuation. This gives them a surplus of $8,000,000 beyond all their liabilities, and all are agreed that some extraordinary effort must be made to save a house with such a balance sheet.

The most extraordinary thing is the quiet way in which the people accept the situation. There is not a soul to be seen within a hundred yards of the Spragues' office, and the streets are deserted; no corder groups of gossippers and newsmongers, no loud talking. The fact is, the thing has come on by degrees. No one is the least surprised, and what is more pertinent, no one expects any further disaster.

Concerning the plan of settlement another correspondent telegraphs to the *Times*:

There are of course many rumors in circulation regarding the plan under consideration and what is likely to be adopted, and it is not easy to separate the trustworthy from the unfounded. The Sprague organ foreshadows one in its issue this morning which is regarded, on account of its publication in this paper, as the true one now entertained. It involves practically an extension by the creditors of the house, which many have expected. If this plan meets with favor, and is accepted by the banks, then another meeting of creditors must be called at as early a time as possible, for their consideration of the plan. The plan will also embrace, it is believed, a return of the firm to the strictly legitimate business by which its fortune has been made. This, it is understood, the Spragues are perfectly willing to agree to. If this is finally adopted, it will take time to realize upon the outlying interests, which are vast, and are located in different States, as is well known, at fair valuation, without serious sacrifice, and it is time that the house now needs more than increased assets.

People here view the situation gravely, but many of them maintain that so far from being worse than it was at the beginning of the week, it is better. They give as their reason the apparent soundness of all other firms, and the confinement of the trouble to the Spragues, also the prominent part the Providence banks are taking through with help, and so prevent much distress by the shutting down of all their mills. They also point to the strength of all the other banks, and their ability and willingness to help the Spragues if they can possibly do so without endangering the interests committed to their charge. As a matter of course, the event of to-day has disturbed the mills. But there, too, it has been very quietly received. The work people gathered in knots and groups and discussed the future in a gloomy spirit, but there was no display of any unkind feeling. On the contrary, expressions of sympathy and of hope that business would be soon resumed were heard on all sides. It is a good thing that every one takes the thing so quietly. But really to walk through the streets of Providence this afternoon it seems almost incredible to look around and see no outward sign that the great Spragues of Rhode Island are in such trouble. A visitor might easily pass through the town without learning the fact but for the newsboy of the period.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the California and Texas Railway Company, in Philadelphia, a resolution was unanimously adopted providing for the sale to the company's own shareholders, at low rates, the company's bonds, first mortgage, land grants, &c., to insure the proper construction and completion of the road. This meeting concerned deeply the interests of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, which depends upon the management of the Construction Company for its completion and equipment. The recent visit of Colonel Scott, who is President of the Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, to Europe, was to negotiate a loan for the latter company, but owing to the disturbed condition of the market, he was not successful in his errand. He secured material financial aid, however, for temporary needs, and the meeting of yesterday has taken such action as will prevent any interruption to the work of rapidly going on with the construction of the road. It is now the intention of the Texas and Pacific Railway Company to immediately complete and put in operation a road, or rather a combination of roads, which, developing the rich countries through which it passes, will at once render available the wealth that lies buried under the innumerable acres of a vast territory now comparatively inert or useless, and only awaiting the iron way to burst into activity and value.

There are now 360 miles of the road in operation, viz, from Shreveport to Dallas, and from Marshall to Texarcana.

ICELAND will next year celebrate the tenth centennial anniversary of its settlement. It is said to have been discovered by Naddod, a sea rover, in 861, and was settled and the capital Reikiavik established in 874, by Ingolf, a Norwegian chief. The population has at times exceeded 100,000, and was in 1827 64,093. Famine in its most terrible forms pestilence, spring floods and volcanic eruptions, have frequently reduced the population to one-half its normal number. The honesty, temperate habits, chastity, and piety of the Icelanders have been made the subject of high praise from European writers, and there is scarcely any country where a general education is so highly esteemed as in Iceland. Few of the inhabitants, if any, are unable to read and write, and all are acquainted with the old national poems and histories. There are over 300 Lutheran churches on the island, all of which have public schools attached to them. There are also public libraries, newspapers, and one college to aid in the education of the people. If half of what is said of the Icelanders' hospitality, honesty and humanity be true, they have good cause for celebrating the tenth centennial of their country, and we who are looking forward with pride to our first centennial may send a kindly greeting to our Norse predecessor, who, through ten centuries of trial, has maintained an honorable reputation.

"A Dose in Time," &c.

If "a stitch in time saves nine," it is equally certain that a dose of a healthy tonic, like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, taken at this inclement season of the year, may save many an unpleasant twinge. A dose, however, is not sufficient. The system should be thoroughly charged with this genial vegetable stimulant and invigorant. Commence taking it with the commencement of the atmospheric changes which distinguish the autumn and winter months. Thereby you will avoid those disturbances of the digestive and secretive organs, and those painful diseases of the muscles and the nerves of sensation, which often render the period of the year which should be the merriest, a season of penance and disquietude. The extraordinary vigor and regularity which this exhilerating restorative imparts to the most important functions of the body, render it an invaluable remedy for nervous debility, constipation, indigestion, torpidity of the liver, and intermittent fevers.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounded semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Rimlok, John S. Dilworth, F. Kahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,253 27
SURPLUS FUND.....59,875 30

Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the Investment of Deposits to First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or to the Public Stocks of the United States and Pennsylvania State Bonds.

President—Isaac Jones.
Vice President—Jas. R. D. Moods.
Secretary—Jos. H. Holtzman.
Solicitor—E. Bradford Todd.
TRUSTEES.

Isaac Jones, C. G. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jno. P. Henderson,
Jacob Painter, R. F. Anderson,
Harvey Childs, Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9.

EDUCATIONAL.

NORTH SIDE INSTITUTE—
This school, we are informed, is to be established in our sister city in that large and substantial building on the north corner of Federal street and North avenue, overlooking the Park. Mr. WAKEHAM, the Principal, so widely known in the community as an Educator, will be assisted by an efficient corps of Teachers. Mr. W. may be seen at the rooms every morning after 8 o'clock. Circulars may be had at any of the Bookstores.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S.

DRY GOODS

At Prices Suited to the Times

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS.

Real Bargains!

GREAT REDUCTIONS!

AT McKEE'S,

No. 59 Market Street.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Have just received and are now offering the most complete

Stock of Medium and Fine

Dress Goods

On Exhibition in this Market.

Bonnet, Ponson, Tapasier and Bellon's

BLACK SILK.

CHENEY BROTHERS' CELEBRATED

AMERICAN SILK,

In Black and Cloth Shades.

All the New Shades in PLAIN SILKS for Suits and Evening Wear.

Black Alpacas, Mohair Lustres, Brilliantenns, Irish and French Poplins, Repps, French Merinos, Cashmeres, Biarretz, Diagonal Drap D' France, Drap D' Ete, Black Silk Warp Cashmeres, And Henrietta Cloths.

ALL THE DESIRABLE FABRICS IN

Black Material

FOR DEEP MOURNING.

PONSON'S BLACK SILK MANTILLA

Velvet, Velveteen and Plushes

FOR TRIMMINGS, &c.

Fine Laces, Gimps and Trimmings.

New Styles Sacques, Dolmas and Redingotes.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH

Chintzes, Blankets and Flannels

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, REPELLANTS, &C.

118 and 120

Federal Street Allegheny.

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS.

Autumn, 1873.

McElroy & Dickson,

No. 54 WOOD STREET,

Offer to their Customers and the Trade generally, their

FALL STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS

Now in Store and to arrive.

Large Lines of Goods

Are offered at Prices

As Low as Before the War,

And Retailers can now supply themselves at Bottom Values.

SEPTEMBER 5th,

1873.

F. JAY CRANK.....JAMES H. STOKES.

CRANK & STOKES,

DEALERS IN

Coal, Nut Coal and Slack.

OFFICE, WATER STREET,

Between Penn Avenue and Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

Address Lock Box 241, or leave orders at DILWORTH BRO'S, Liberty, head of Wood street; A. S. GILMORE, No. 17 Smithfield street; Jno. F. HILL, Druggist, cor. Wylie ave. and Congress st.; HENDRICK, JAMISON & CO., No. 104 Fourth ave; Or at our Office at the Point, will receive prompt attention.

tf

NOTICE.

DR. L. J. KAHN

Requests all patients to address to his permanent office,

29 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK,

Where he may be consulted either personally or by correspondence on all cases of Nervous Debility. Loss of Manhood through early indiscretion, and Venereal Diseases.

JUST PUBLISHED—NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, a Series of Lectures as delivered by Dr. Kahn at the Grand Anatomical Museum, 618 Broadway. Mailed, post paid, free for 25 cents. Address

DR. KAHN,
29 Fifth avenue New York.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of NANCY MONTGOMERY, Deceased, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay to
HENRY R. CHALFANT, Executor,
M Wilkins township.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION upon the Estate of EDWARD SWEENEY, Deceased, late of Wilkins township, Allegheny county, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them without delay to
HENRY R. CHALFANT, Executor,
M Wilkins township.

GEORGE STAMM,

Methodist Book Building, No. 131 SMITHFIELD ST.

Repairs and Polishes Pianos, Fine Furniture and Sewing Machine Cases.

Models made in the best workmanship style. Charges moderate.

DRY GOODS.

WM. SEMPLE.

Popular Prices.

At 6 1-4 Cents,

New Dark Prints.

At 6 1-4c, Real Linen Crash.

At 8 1-3 Cents,

Prints, Choice Styles, Good Cloths.

At 10 Cents,

Prints, the Very Best Fall Styles.

At 10 Cents,

Standard Brown Sheeting Muslins.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

New Wide Dark Chintzes.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

New Dark Fall Dress Goods.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

Mixed and Striped Shirting Flannels.

At 12 1-2 Cents,

Kentucky Jeans, Seasonable Colors.

At 18 3-4 Cents,

DRESS GOODS,

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.

At 18 3-4 Cents,

Plaid Shirting Flannels.

At 25 Cents,

Black and Colored Dress Goods.

New Colors and Shades, Sterling Bargains.

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny

FALL SEASON,

1873.

Joseph Horne & Co.

MARKET STREET,

Have now Open,

The largest and most complete Assortment, represented in the following Departments, ever brought to the Market, and to which they invite the attention of close cash city and country buyers:

Hosiery and Glove Department.
Underwear Department.
Gents' Furnishing Goods, White Goods, Laces, Lace Goods and Handkerchief Department.
Embroidery Department.
Skirt and Corset Department.
Velvet, Velveteen and Silk Department.
Dress and Cloak Trimming Department.
Millinery and Straw Goods Department.
Yarn and Zephyr Department.
Flannel Department.
Dress Goods and Domestic Dry Goods Department,
Paper Collar Department.
Linen Department.
Notion, Comb and Small Ware Department.

Extended lines in each of the above now in,

...HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE. JAS N. HILL

O. B. HILL & CO.,

ankers and Brokers,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Fourth Avenue,

R

FOR SALE

y of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

ONDS,

t Par and Interest,

CE FROM TAXATION

e Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

ks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

gotiable Paper, &c.

ions made on all accessable points. Interest on time deposits.

e Tickets by the National Line, comprising some argest steamships afloat, from or to London d, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

payable on demand in any part of England reland and Scotland, at lowest rates.

O. B. Hill & Co.

OR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

EET IMPROVEMENT

Seven Per Cent.

nn Ave. Bonds

r and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, November 1, 1873.

I hear it said, and am accustomed so to the subject, that our banks in their actions with their customers undertake that which is in itself an impossibility. To pay on demand in legal tenders all their debts. But take up the daily transactions of banks and what is there to warrant such a statement. Money is left with a bank by entry to that effect made on the pass book of the depositor, and a like amount is credited on the ledger, or a note is discounted and the proceeds passed to the credit of the latter as in the case of a cash deposit. Both entries only prove the fact and amount of credit, there being no written agreement as to the time or manner of its withdrawal, the only evidence that the bank undertakes to pay the amount credited, on demand, is the books is the general custom of banks to admit the obligation. But is it not equally notorious, and almost universal, for the bank to make their payments *in checks*, currency occupying but a nominal position in the aggregate transactions? The fact that the legal tender act makes all contracts, not otherwise specified, solvable in greenbacks seem to be the only law which could limit the payment of deposits in currency. The whole trouble of late has been in the need for currency to meet obligations in full by the banks in the multiform transactions of their daily business.

A remedy for this inconvenience, it has been suggested that in addition to the tacit act which now exists between the banks and their depositors, that the following rules be adopted, to be brought into use whenever the exigency of the occasion requires it:

That all certifications shall mean "good only until the clearing-house," and that payment over the counter after certification shall be optional with the bank.

That while ordinarily checks will be paid as the desires, the bank reserves the right to pay through the clearing-house, in the case of a run on currency, and will not pay them otherwise.

That the bank reserves the same right whenever in the judgment of its officers, currency is desired for the purpose of withdrawing it from circulation.

That in both receiving and paying, no distinction be made between bank notes and legal tender, the bank receiving either as offered, and paying either as suits its convenience.

That under ordinary circumstances they would be needed, but when such a condition of things should arise as we have just experienced, they could be put in force, making a temporary currency impossible.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of government and State securities in New York to-day:

	Evening.
...6's, 1881	107½
...5's	107
...10-40's	106¾
...6's, 1881	109¾
...5's	113
...10-40's	107
...6's, 1881	109¾
...5's	107½
...10-40's	108¾
...6's, 1881	109¾
...5's	107½
...10-40's	108¾
...6's, 1881	109¾
...5's	109

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, November 2, 1873.

	Cents.
Becker, Hon. J. H., Washington, D. C.	4
Deisel, Mrs. Frances, Huntington, Pa.	3
King, John F., Parkersburg, W. Va.	3
Ketchum, James, Columbus, Ohio	3
National Bank of Commonwealth, Boston, Mass.	3
Phillips, James, Barnsl, Pa.	3
Rigdon, Mrs. F. D., Atlanta, Ga.	3
Williams, Jno. J., Millrace, Pa.	1
Wilson, Jno., Steubenville, O.	3
Zimmerman, Miss Emma, Greensburg, Pa.	3

R. C. NEGLEY, P. M.

The Homeopathic Hospital.

During the month of October there were issued from the Dispensary Department of the Homeopathic Hospital, 873 prescriptions to the poor of the city and vicinity, free of charge. During the same month, there were eighty visits made to those unable to come to the Dispensary for treatment. DISpensary open from 11 to 12 A. M. and 2 to 3 P. M.

Personal.

On Saturday last, J. T. Shallenberger, Esq., who has very acceptably filled the office of local shipping clerk for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, in this city, for the past eleven years, severed his connection with that company to accept a situation tendered him in another line of business. He leaves, taking with him the well wishes of the officials and employees of the Fort Wayne road for his future success.

Pardoned.

United States Marshal Hall, on Saturday, received from President Grant a pardon for Samuel J. Moyer, a Mr. Samuel Myers, of Lock Haven, Clinton county, indicted in the United States District Court for having in his possession and passing counterfeit national currency. Myers was tried on the 27th day of June, found guilty, and sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for seven years, and fined one thousand dollars.

Fatal Accident at a Mill

Coroner West yesterday held an inquest on the body of David Prichard who was killed on Saturday at the steel works of Bonnell, Graff & Woods, on Thirty-second street. It appeared from the evidence that deceased, together with Richard Lloyd were engaged in cleaning the soot from the pipes leading in the gas receiver at the time of the accident. Prichard fell into the receiver and was found by Lloyd lying dead in the bottom of the stack. The unfortunate man had fallen a distance of twelve feet. He was twenty-one years of age, single and resided in this city. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A Hallowe'en Joke.

Some boys Friday evening, placed a "stuffed paddy" on the railroad track, a short distance east of Wilkinsburg station, just before the Fast Line east, which leaves this city at 6:40 P. M. was due. As the train approached, the engineer saw what appeared to him to be a man standing on the track, whistled an alarm, and reversed the brakes, but of course was unable to check up in time to prevent "an accident." The "paddy" was run over, and burst, scattering the straw along the track. The train checked up, came back to where they supposed the dead man was, and found the fun all over. If the officers of the company find out who did this thing, they will make it a dear joke for them.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Saturday morning a distressing accident occurred on the Panhandle Railroad near the entrance to the tunnel. It was not a startling in the terrible crushing of the body of a boy named Charles Anderson, the Cincinnati Express due at the Union Depot at twelve o'clock, had just crossed the bridge when Andrews got on to ride in. Seeing the conductor approach he jumped off and made the leap. When the train was entering the tunnel on Tunnel street, and he struck against the side of the wall. The rebound threw him under the train, and four passenger cars passed over his legs, crushing and mangling the flesh and bones almost beyond recognition, and causing his death. He was at once conveyed to the Homeopathic Hospital, on Second avenue, by some trackmen, where Dr. Wallace, McConnell and Burgher, and their assistants, did everything that is in the command of surgical science to alleviate suffering and dress his injuries. The poor fellow died at five o'clock in the evening. Deceased was seventeen years of age and resided on Fourteenth street, near Mulberry alley. Coroner West empanelled a jury and the inquest will be held this evening.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Frank Mayo closed a moderately successful engagement, considered from a financial standpoint, and one eminently satisfactory to the public in the artistic view. "Davy Crockett" was played every night and at the matinee, before people who could appreciate the acting and the beautiful drama. Miss Rosa Rand, who came with Mr. Mayo, has honestly gained the admiration of all who heard her, by her conscientious effort in the portrayal of the heroine of the play. A warm welcome awaits both, whenever they may please to return.

This evening the musical public are to be treated to something of a different character—burlesque, as interpreted by Lydia Thompson and her large troupe. On the opening night a new extravaganza entitled "Mephisto" will be produced. Burlesque has its share of admirers among the play goers—and a large share, too; and there is little doubt but the theatre will be well patronized throughout the entire week.

Academy of Music.

The "Magic Talisman" people folded their scenery after Saturday's performances, and took their departure eastward, having played a very successful season.

This evening, Walter Benn's dramatization of Wilkie Collins's "New Magdalen" will be brought out by Sherry's New York Theater Company, with Miss Virginia Gerrard, Mr. Frank Mordaunt and Walter Benn, the author of the piece, as "Julian Gray." Every necessary requisite for the success of the piece, in the way of new scenery, furniture, music, etc., has been supplied by Manager Sherry, and with his accustomed liberality. As the company have been playing this drama about the country for the season, it is safe to say that all are thoroughly conversant with their lines and business, and that there will be no "sticks" to mar the effect. So much for anticipance. As to the merits of the actors, more can be said after hearing them, although reports have preceded them from the East, where they are well known.

Seats may be secured at the Academy box-office during the day.

Trimble's Varieties.

As usual, we have to announce the appearance of a number of new "stars" at this popular resort during the present week. First in the list is Karl Lind, all the way from Stockholm, who does some wonderful things in the way of balancing; then, there are the Stuart Sisters, vocalists; Hurley and Marr, comedians; Ned Fox, comedian; Miss Annie Fox, vocalist, and others, with many of the best performers in the last week will remain, for Ned Davies, the best ventriloquist in the world, will shortly appear.

Salvini.

Signor Tommaso Salvini, the renowned Italian actor, will appear at Lafayette Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings, 14th and 15th inst., as "Sullivan, the actor," in the original play on which the drama of "David Garrick," familiarized by Mr. Sothern, was founded, and as "Othello." The following, from the editorial columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, is to the point:

"The houses that have attended the performance of the plays in which Salvini and his company have acted in Italian showed, by their numbers and their interest, that good acting—and Salvini's is of the best—is appreciated in any language. His dramatic force and power of expression do not depend for their effect on the ear alone, and that art in this sense shows its universality."

The sale of seats will begin at Hale's music store, No. 168 Smithfield street, on the morning of the 11th inst.

The Thomas Concerts.

Since his last visit here, Mr. Theodore Thomas has strengthened his superb orchestra by the addition of a number of eminent soloists, in order that his work of furnishing the people of the country a more correct standard of concert music may be the better completed. For this, his farewell tour, Mr. Thomas has engaged Mr. Myron W. Whitney, a celebrated bass singer, and also that of the best oratorio and concert singers, Mr. Bernard Lutenan will again appear as soloist and leader of the violin. Mr. S. E. Jacobsohn, solo violinist; Mr. Adolphus Lockwood, solo performer on the harp, will appear, together with other soloists of the troupe. Mr. Henrich Kayser, soloist on the clarionet, from the Bilso Orchestra, Berlin, and Mr. Rudolph Darget, from Silas Peterboro, solo performer on the cornet-a-piston, will be heard here for the first time. But two concerts will be given in this city, at Library Hall, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, November 10th and 11th. The sale of seats will commence on next Wednesday morning, at Kleber's music store, Wood street.

Macalister at Masonic Hall.

Owing to some disarrangement in his plans, Prof. Macallister will not be able to give his first entertainment at Masonic Hall, as announced, this evening, but will positively appear to-morrow evening. He has arranged an entirely new series of experiments in magic, all of which he would more than puzzle a Philadelphia lawyer to fathom. The best of these is said to be the "Pandora Mystery, or Modern Science Completely Baffled." It is "one of those things which no fellah can find out, you know." Go early, to-morrow evening, if you want an eligible seat.

POSTOFFICE BUSINESS.

Delivery and Collection of Letters.

Following is the report of the operations of the Pittsburgh letter carriers for the month of October:

	DELIVERED.	COLLECTED.
Mail Letters	130,010	124,004
Mail Postal Cards	14,751	25,259
Drop Letters	12,440	18,726
Drop Postal Cards	10,192	9,043
Newspapers	72,972	
Registered Letters	400	

Four deliveries and five collections are made daily in the business part of the city, the last collection being made at seven o'clock in the evening.

ALLEGHENY.

The report of the Allegheny letter carriers for the month of October is as follows:

	DELIVERED.	COLLECTED.
Mail letters	75,743	Mail Letters	31,963
Mail Postal Cards	4,084	Postal Cards	2,758
Local Letters	8,087	Local Letters	3,196
Local Postal Cards	1,313	Papers	2,940
Papers	43,259		
Registered Letters	161		

The number of mail letters delivered this month exceeds that of last month by about 12,000. There is an increase of business in all particulars over last month.

CITY FINANCES.

Controller's Report for October.

We present below the report of the City Controller on the state of Finances for the month of October. It will be found worth perusal:

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Diamond Market	$1463 64	Interest	$17,936 21
Fifth ward Market	15 00	Salaries	2,250 00
Fifth avenue Market	33 15	Printing	1,230 00
South Side Market	283 05	Police	17,693 03
Street Engineering	1,451 30	Water Works	4,152 81
City Weigh Scales	229 96	Streets	11,271 58
Monongahela Wharf	411 50	Diamond Markets	903 00
Allegheny Wharf	150 00	Fifth ward Markets	15 00
Building Inspection	508 50	Fifth Avenue Markets	139 00
South Side Market	225 00	South Side Market	162 83
City Gaugers		Monongahela	376 19
Weighing Coal—private scales	402 00	Allegheny Wharf	640 45
City tax, 1873	184 72	South Side Wharf	190 83
Fire tax, 1873	61 60	Gaugers	629 75
Bucket Tax, 1873	6,250 38	City Scales	108 75
Lawrence's Spe. cial Tax, 1873	540 94	Fire Department	4,156 39
Water Rents, 1873	8,375 86	City Property	450 00
Streets Grading and Paving	21,276 49	Finance	272 00
Bonds sold, Water Extension Loan	1,000 00	Surveys	8,942 13
Water Works	928 25	Assessments	1,347 84
Water Rents, New Buildings, Lots		Old Wall, Furnishing	980 99
Lots	26 13	Water Bonds, In terest	88,237 50
Aldermen Fines	10 00	Street and Sewer Assessment	23,337 00
Rewbut	3 00	Bonds Retired, old	11,344 69
Neubert	3 00	Municipal, new	15,200 00
Street and Sewer Improvement 90 per cent.	$18 00	Street and Sewer Improvement 80 per cent. ordinance	20,477 77
Money Refunded on Warrant 7,467 by R. J. McGowan	45 00	Mayor's Office, Temperance ville	12,785 90
T. S. Bigelow, City Attorney Commission	474 45	Equalization	326 50
Main street, Temperanceville	13,785 90	Lawrenceville Land Relief	1,000 60
		Taxes refunded by order of Finance Committee on Commissions	150 16
Total	$75,529 49	Total	$277,409 44
Balance in Treasury, October 1, 1873			$1,305,146 82
Receipts for October, 1873			75,529 49
Total			$1,380,676 90
Disbursements in October, 1873			277,409 44
Balance in Treasury November 1, 1873			$1,003,265 46
Deposited in city depositories			1,003,265 46

DEPOSITORY ACCOUNT.

Freeinold Bank	$334,421 82
Pittsburgh Savings Bank	334,421 82
Wylie Avenue Bank	334,421 82

CITY POLICE BUSINESS.

Meeting of the Committee—Help for the Poor—The Police Telegraph—Business of the Mayor's Office for the Last Month and Quarter.

A regular monthly meeting of the Police Committee was held on Saturday evening, Mr. Duff in the chair. The monthly pay roll of the police force, amounting to $17,709 43, and sundry monthly bills were approved and ordered to be paid.

The Mayor at this point interrupted the business of the committee, and asked permission to bring up an urgent matter, which had that moment been brought to his notice. A woman in destitute circumstances, he had been informed, was lying seriously ill in one of the upper wards of the city, and his experience convinced him that it would be almost useless to apply to the Guardians of the Poor for medical assistance. He asked the Committee to instruct him to send Dr. McCoy, the station house physician, and the Committee concurred in him do so. During the discussion which followed this action of the Committee, it was stated that the Police Committee were frequently compelled to make payments from their appropriation in furnishing meals and lodgings to destitute people.

Mr. Atterbury, to place such expenditures where they belong, made a motion that the Mayor's clerk be instructed to prepare and present to the Committee a detailed statement of such cases attended to by the Police Committee, which properly should be a charge to the Guardians of the Poor.

A motion was made by Mr. Kern to reconsider the action of the committee in disallowing the claim of Deputy Mayor Barker for office rent, gas coal, &c. The motion met with opposition and caused a lengthy discussion, which was participated in by Messrs. Chalmers, Jeremy, Zern, Atterbury and others. The motion to reconsider was lost.

The Sub-committee having in charge the police clothing reported that they had contracted the making of the uniforms at a cost of $61 per suit.

The Clerk read a list of changes that had taken place on the force since the last meeting.

The Mayor nominated the following named persons for position on the police force: C. H. Owen, H. Carter, Nathan Hall, John Deane, Milton M. Harvey, Jas. Corton, Isaac Scott, Joseph Barum, J. Rodgers, James Milligan, Alfred Boyle.

The Chairman called attention to the Mayor's action in dismissing from the force on the 8th ult., four members of the police force for drunkenness, and stated that he had been appealed to by citizens residing and doing business on the south side of the city, and backed by petitions, to mention to the committee the long and faithful services of the men on the force, and also the fact that no complaint had ever been made against them before the one resulting in their discharge, and ask that the Committee request the Mayor to renominate them. This the Mayor agreed to do in the case of officers Hood and Grapin, and the Committee, when their names were presented, confirmed the re-nominations.

The committee appointed to procure beds and stretchers for use at Central Station, reported that they had procured the articles in accordance with instructions of the Committee. The report was accepted, and the Committee continued and further instructed to procure a stretcher for each station house.

The Chairman called the attention of the Committee to the police telegraph, stating that unauthorized persons at times used the instrument, that the men in charge of stations were working without rules to guide them, and asked that some committee be to report on matters and make the telegraph of more service.

Mr. Chalmers moved that the committee appointed to look into the Police Telegraph, (since Mr. Trautman,) take charge of the police telegraph, and report rules and by-laws to govern the officers operating the same. Carried.

Messrs. McKee, Trautman and O'Neil, were appointed such committee, to report at next meeting what sheltering places must be provided for the police in the outer districts during the winter.

Adjourned.

MAYOR'S OFFICE BUSINESS.

William M. Hartzell, Mayor's Clerk, has prepared, in addition to the regular monthly report of the business of the office, a quarterly report to November 1st, which will be found below. It is the first of the kind ever presented to the public and is full, exhaustive and interesting. Following is the report for the past month:

REPORT FOR OCTOBER.

Prisoners at Central station arrested for drunkenness	121
Drunk and disorderly	314
Vagrancy	8
Suspicious characters	765
Of these 372 paid fines, 372 committed to jail, 84 committed to Workhouse, 237 discharged.	
Total	765
Fines and forfeitures	$1,343 30
Jail receipts	396 00
Dramatic licenses	340 00
Fines payable to Board of Health	10 00—2,089 31
Deputy Mayors' returns:	
W. Nicholls, fines and forfeitures	$133 30
W. H. Barker, fines and forfeitures	107 40
J. P. Heisel, fines and forfeitures	109 90
Joseph Irwin, fines and forfeitures	206 00
M. Grier	not returned
James Salisbury	not returned

QUARTERLY REPORT.

Arrested for	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
Drunk and disorderly	603	829	431	1,863
Drunk and disorderly	446	346	314	1,106
Vagrancy	7	8	12	27
Suspicious characters	9	8	13	29
Retreats	7	7	7	21
	1,155	890	765	2,810
Paid fines	482	318	372	1,072
Committed to jail	361	290	272	923
Committed to workhouse	93	84	84	261
Discharged	229	189	137	555
	1,155	890	765	2,810

Fines and Fee fixtures received.

	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Total.
Fines and forfeitures	$1,777 70	$1,331 30	$1,343 30	$4,452 30
Jail receipts	668 00	668 00	396 00	2,059 00
Dramatic and other licenses	399 77	295 00	340 01	1,043 78
Board of Health	73 00	76 00	10 00	150 00
	$3,307 47	$2,387 30	$2,089 31	$7,684 58

Returns of Deputy Mayors.

Nichols	$ 521 95	$ 270 15	$133 30	$924 90
Heisel	271 03	78 50	109 90	460 13
Barker	171 70	66 10	107 40	345 15
Salisbury	184 80	41 65	not returned.	
Grier	259 00	134 50	not returned.	
Irwin	399 00	234 45	206 00	789 90
Whole amount	$1,768 70	$ 803 35		
	1,566 37	3,090 03		

ANOTHER PROBABLE MURDER.

Serious Affray on Water Street—A Man Stabbed Three Times—Arrest of the Perpetrator.

About eleven o'clock on Saturday night a serious affray occurred in one of the low saloons on Water street near Wood, in which a man was dangerously, perhaps mortally, wounded, and another was seriously cut. The affray occurred in the tavern of William Renz, No. 100 Water street, where a number of Germans were engaged in singing. One of these was Charles Nill, a boatman, who was stabbed another Andrew Kerster. During the singing a man named John Hall, *alias* Jersey, interrupted the parties by singing an English song. He was repeatedly told to quit and that he would have an opportunity, but he would not desist. He denied the right of any one to stop him, when Nill turned upon over the elder, and struck him a knife, cutting Nill on the side of the nose. He next cut him in the left side, and then in the abdomen. While the inmates were being made to murderous Nill called to Kerster to catch the knife. The latter did so, and received a severe cut across his hand. At this point the row became general and stones were thrown, windows broken and several persons hurt.

The police hurried to the scene, and Hall was arrested and taken to the station house. The wounds could not be found on his person or at the saloon. Yesterday morning, however, it was found in his boot, where it had fallen through a hole in Hall's pocket.

Dr. McCoy was called to attend to Nill and found his dangerously hurt. This morning Mayor Blackmore was sent for to take the deposition of the man, it being feared that he would die. At ten o'clock Mayor Blackmore, Chief Hartzell and Renz's saloon, where they found Drs. McCoy and Rogers, who gave it as their opinion that the injured man would die.

His deposition was then taken by clerk Hartzel, as follows:

CITY OF PITTSBURG, SS.

I, Charles Nill, desire to say that about half-past 11 o'clock last evening, I, in the house of Wm. Renz, No. 100 Water street, this man that cut me, I don't know his name, was singing in English. We were singing in German, and told him to wait until our song was done and then he could have a song in English and the crowd would join in the singing, but said he would do what he pleased. Afterwards I spoke to him and told him to raise no fight here. Mrs. Hannah Myers, who was present, said to me not to say anything to him—that he had a knife from his hand, and got out in the hall, and cut me, first on the nose. He commenced fighting with me first. Andy Kerster attempted to take the knife from him and got cut in the hand; after he cut me on the nose he cut me in the left side below the ribs, in two places, and also in the left shoulder; the cuts were made in succession, and it was after he cut me that Kerster attempted to take the knife from him; that is all that I can say; I am twenty-one years of age; am a single man; reside in Pittsburgh; have lived here (at Renz's) two years and never sentenced; did not see the knife in the man's hand; the man's name I learn is John Hall, alias Jersey; I saw him here at this house last night, and have had trouble with him; last winter I saw he was a bad boy and did not have much to do with him.

Sworn and subscribed this second day of November, 1873. JAMES BLACKMORE, Mayor.

CITY SURVEYS.

Meeting of the Committee—Important Business Transacted—A Nice Question Raised—The Engineer and the Positions Under Improvement Commissioners.

A meeting of the Survey Committee was held on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Fleming in the chair, when the following business was transacted:

A location plan of Soho street, Thirteenth ward, was presented and, with a petition for its relocation, was referred to a sub-committee.

Action on the grades of Bedford and Stanton avenues, was postponed until next meeting.

Proposed changes in the grades of Sylvan Avenue and Forbes street were referred to sub-committees.

Profiles establishing grades of Wilson and Butler streets were approved. Plans for the location of an extension of Fifty-fourth street, and of several streets in the Thirtieth ward, and for the widening and changing of the location of Butler street and Fifty-third street, were ordered.

A report from sub-committee recommending the tunneling of Short street, south side, under the Charleston and Virginia Railroad, was accepted and approved.

The pay roll for October, amounting to $1,477.01, was approved.

AN INQUIRY.

During the session Mr. David Kirk took occasion to ask the City Engineer as to the authority he accepts positions under Improvement Commissioners, and of the disposition made of the money received for such services rendered.

The Engineer declined to answer the question and denied the right of Mr. Kirk to make the inquiry.

Mr. Kirk maintained that as a Councilman and member of the Survey committee he had the right to make the inquiry, and claimed that it was the duty of the Engineer to answer.

A discussion on the matter continued for some time but no definite action was taken.

Mr. Kirk complains that the City Engineer has accepted the position of Engineer under several of the Street and Avenue Commissioners, to which salaries ranging from $1,500 to $2,500 are attached, while to attend to the business for the city, in the same line he is paid $4,000 per year. This has been talked of. Mr. Kirk says, for some time among Councilmen and he announces that he intends to have the matter investigated to see whether the city or the Engineer gets the revenue.

The Engineer denies the right of Mr. Kirk to make any such inquiry or to meddle in his business, claiming that he is under the Street Committee by whom his monthly bills and pay rolls are audited.

The Committee adjourned to meet on Friday afternoon next.

ALLEGHENY SCHOOLS.

Retrenchment and Economy

The Committee of the Allegheny Board of School Controllers on Retrenchment and Economy met on Saturday evening, every member being present. Among the subjects discussed was the best method of collecting the school tax.

In regard to teachers, Prof. Davis suggested that they should be compelled to attend the Teacher's Institute at least twice a month for instruction, as directed by law. The Superintendent also suggested that teachers be required to teach all the branches, including penmanship and music, in the preparatory departments at least.

The suggestions of Prof. Davis were adopted by the Committee after discussion. A number of reforms were also adopted in the management of the city schools, which will be reported to the Board of Controllers at their next meeting.

THE Committee on City Property was to have met on Saturday evening, but a quorum did not attend.

ROMANISM AND PROTESTANTISM.

Lecture by Rev. R. W. Fearson, D. D.

The announcement that Rev. Dr. Pearson, pastor of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, would deliver a lecture in "Analysis and Review of the Great Religious Antagonism of the Age—What Rome Means and What She Says," attracted a more than usually large audience to the beautiful edifice named yesterday morning. Every seat was occupied and the aisles were filled with earnest listeners. The expectation was that the Rev. gentleman would answer Father Hickey's late discourse, but the lecture was one only containing the Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths and their apparent effect on the moral condition of nations. He said: The two systems have been tried on a vast scale, under varied circumstances, for a lengthened period of time, and careful examination will furnish some data for a solution of the problem, which, if either, presents motives and realisms most powerful in the repression of vice and the development of true manhood.

Romanism may be justly characterized as essentially a system of *Legality* or as *Legalism*. This distinguishing element pervades the doctrines and practices of confession, penance, purgatory, &c. It is duly performed and reward deserved, duly neglected and penalty incurred. The priest-confessor is elevated into the position of keeper of conscience and arbiter of destiny, having in his hands when and how far transgression has occurred, and when and how it is to be atoned for. A conscientious compliance with the requirements of Romanism cannot develop morality; it can at best produce ecclesiastical distinct therefrom, and the other hand, Protestantism is a system of grace—Gospelism. In Christ she honors the law and beholds it fulfilled. His death is a satisfaction for sin, original and actual, and there is none other. Pardoning love from heaven, generating grateful love on earth, is her teaching. Romanism works from within outward, her works being the flowering of her principles; while Protestantism works inward, and would galvanize into life, Romanism in a system of originality with human nature as it is. Protestantism of an antagonistic nature as it is. Romanism provides her black Lent and her fifteen hundred Saints, and piles mountains weights to meet conscience and passion, of liabilities incurred and liquidations effected, so much sin committed, so much penance to be performed—essentially the bondage of fear. Protestantism portrays sin—her guilt, her essentially hateful and infinitely dishonoring to God, it plants principles in the soul of good works. Recognizes God to be a character—establishing that it appearing to the court on the trial of two other cases between the same parties that there was no felonious assault.

In reference to the case against Lawrence Gibson and Wm. Reese, indicted for larceny on oath of Charles L. Fitzhugh, Reese pleaded nolo contendere. Sentence deferred.

Wesley Davis, for illegal liquor selling, was sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs.

Codrat Speidel, of Braddock's borough, plead nolo contendere to a charge of illegal liquor selling, and was sentenced to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs or stand committed for a period of thirty days. Nolle prosequis were allowed as to three other indictments against Speidel containing similar charges.

John Miller plead nolo contendere to one charge of selling liquor to minors, and a nolle prosequi was allowed as to other like charges.

Henry Brown, of the Sixth ward, Allegheny, plead nolo contendere to three charges of selling liquor on Sunday, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $51 and costs in each, or in default of payment, imprisonment in the same within ten days. Nolle prosequis were allowed as to four others.

LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Lawrence Reed,	George Fry,
Jeremiah Keef,	Micael Cronin,
Henry Ruth,	John Miller,
Charles Dash,	George Senenths,
John M. Hazlett,	Jesse Walker,
Lawrence Geltson, et al.,	George Emereck et al.,
Fannie Holland,	James J. Corcoran,
Thomas C. Herriman,	George Peters,
Henry Liffold,	Lorenz Moserth,
Joseph Chambers,	Patrick Mara,
James S. Morris,	William Stanley,
Julius Steiner,	

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

J. Bonn vs. Switzerpres entered his bond as Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Western District, and took the oath of office.

In the case of D. Ihnsen, Trustee of City bank, vs. Atkinson & Haigh, a motion was made by defendant's counsel for a new trial.

A rule was granted on Peter Loehr to show cause why he should not pay to his wife, Barbara Loehr, a suitable sum of money for her maintenance. The rule was made returnable Sunday next.

A new trial was granted in the case of Mary Jenkins, administratrix, vs. James P. Morris.

W. D. Porter, Esq., was appointed commissioner to take testimony in the case of Philip Hoffman et. al., vs. the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company.

A final decree was granted incorporating the Pittsburgh Bethel Association of the Western Seamen's Friend Society.

Preliminary orders were made in the matter of the applicants of the Lawrence and Keystone Building and Loan Associations for the dissolution of the same. The latter association will do business on the South Side.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Bourne vs. The Roman Catholic Asylum.
Williams vs. Wood & Bro.
Same vs. Shaum.
Bust vs. Gerson et al.
Gurtys vs. Carson et al.
Charles vs. King et al., (six cases)
Watson & McKay vs. Wainwright.
Herrod & Co. vs. Farrow, Gambett & Co.
Cooke vs. King.
Miller vs. Scott et al.

District Court—Judge Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

Defendants' counsel made motions for new trials, and filed reasons in the cases of John B. Ellison & Sons vs. Joseph Taylor, and A. M. Tynburn vs Goetz & Adolphus.

In the case of James McCully vs H. Hoeveler et al. a rule was granted on plaintiff to show cause why the writ issued should not be quashed with costs for the reason that the good replevined were at the time in the custody of the law.

As the Supreme court will devote two weeks to hearing arguments on Allegheny county cases, there will no jury trials in this court, during that time.

Daily Prayer Meetings.

It was stated a few days since in one of the papers that some of the churches in New York, in view of the financial troubles, were about instituting daily prayer meetings, somewhat after the plan adopted in 1857. It would be well if pecuniary difficulties should always drive us to prayer; and in connection with the above it might be well to say that there is a prayer meeting held daily, at noon, for a half hour, in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., and that these meetings are very interesting just now.

Stolen Goods Recovered.

The loss of silver ware, used for sacramental purposes, from the first Presbyterian church and the subsequent recovery of a portion thereof has already been reported. Yesterday afternoon the salvers were also found, they having been pawned by a metal, and next the Homeopathic hospital on Second avenue, and some shiney articles under a pile of metal, but were unable to reach it. They called an officer and the discovery was then made. The thieves doubtless found it impossible to dispose of the pieces.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Allegheny County Soldiers' Colony will hold a meeting on Friday next, at Municipal Hall.

DURING the past week there were fifteen deaths of children, from diphtheria, within a radius of half a mile, on Mount Washington.

THE German National Bank has just declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent. This bank is admirably managed, and sound as a dollar.

GEORGE SMITH is held in custody at the Allegheny lock-up for bearing on a charge of "pulling" some baskets from Reilly's store on Federal street.

THE Prison Board, on Saturday, passed a resolution to pay the Workmen's Board $10,000, in December next, on account of building improvement.

PETER HASSLER was arrested in Allegheny for the larceny of a pocket book from a drunken man. The man's person was found a valuable agate ring which he said he found on Fifth avenue.

THE annual meeting of the Young Mens' Christian Association, of Pittsburgh, will be held on the evening of the second Sabbath of November (the 9th), in the Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh. An address will be delivered Rev. Dr. George F. Hays, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by Rev. Dr. R. W. Pearson, of Pittsburgh.

THE Evansville (Ind.) *Journal* of last Friday says: "A Pittsburgh Jew, who has been sojourning in this City for the past few months, cut his wife horribly with a chisel a short time ago, and inflicted several fearful but not fatal gashes. The husband departed for lands unknown. No reasons are given for his undutiful conduct, though it is surmised that he was drunk."

ELIZABETH BOROUGH won the flag offered by the Prohibition party as a prize for the district polling the largest relative temperance vote. On Saturday the flag was presented with due ceremony, Colonel Glenn making the presentation speech, and Rev. Mr. Pollock replying. This is the same flag that was won by the Second ward, Allegheny in the Local Option contest.

THE RAILROADS.

New Time Tables—Important to Travelers.

To-day the new time tables on the various railroads centering here go into effect. In some of the through trains there are material changes, and slight changes have been made on a number of the accommodation trains. Below we note the alterations in the time of departure of all the trains which have been changed. It will be necessary, however, for travelers to consault the complete schedule, published elsewhere:

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The through trains on this road remain unchanged as to their departure, except that the southern express, which left at 11:41 P. M., has been withdrawn altogether, and the Fast Line, which left at 6:40 P. M., now leaves at 7:50.

The local trains have been changed as follows: The Wales No. 1 leaves at 6:30 A. M., instead of 6:40. The Brinton accommodation leaves at 7 A. M., instead of the Wilkinsburg accommodation. The Brinton accommodation leaves at 9:20 instead of 9:10 P. M., and the Wales No. 6 at 11:30 instead of 11 P. M., the latter change for the benefit of lecture and theatre goers.

As to the arrivals on this road, the following changes are made: 2 P. M. mail arrives at 1:20 A. M. instead of 1:05. The fast line at 1:55 P. M. instead of 1:40. The mail from Pittsburgh Express at 8:40 A. M., instead of 8:30. The Cincinnati Express at 9:20 A. M., instead of 8:55. The Pacific Express at 1:35 instead of 1:10 P. M. The Way Passenger at 8:20 P. M. instead of 8:05. The local trains arrive—Wall's No. 1 at 6:40 A. M. instead of 6:30. The Brinton No. 1 at 7:40 A. M. instead of 7:30. Wall's No. 2 at 8:26 A. M. instead of 7:10. Brinton No. 2 9:10 A. M. Johnstown at 10:45 instead of 10:10. Wall's No. 3, 1:20 P. M. instead of 1:05. Wall's No. 4, 2:40 P. M., instead of 2:20. Wilkinsburg No. 1, 4:40 P. M. Wall's No. 5, 5:48 P. M. instead of 4:40. Brinton No. 5, 11:10 P. M. instead of 11:00.

The church train will leave at 12:40 P. M. instead of 12:30. The time of arrival is unchanged. The train which left Sunday night at 9:10 will hereafter leave at 9:20.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.

On this road through trains are changed, as follows: The Mail will leave at 9:30 A. M. instead of 9:25. The Chicago Hxpress, which left at 9:25 A. M., leaves at 10:20 A. M. The Cleveland and Wheeling Express now leaves at 2:13 P. M., instead of 1:38 P. M. The Pacific Express leaves at 2:28 P. M., instead of 1:43 P. M. The Wheeling Express leaves at 4:20 P. M., instead of 3:32 P. M. The Erie Express at 4:30, instead of 4:25 P. M.

The accommodation trains all leave Allegheny as before, excepting the New Castle train, which now leaves at 1:25 P. M., instead of 1:05.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE.

The following changes have been made on this road.

The Local Mail will depart at 6:30 A. M. instead of 6:20. The McKeesport Accommodation at 10:50 A. M. instead of 10:55, and at 8:20 P. M. instead of 6:15. The Through Express to Washington and Baltimore leaves at 2:30 P. M. instead of 2:40. The Mount Newton church train leaves at 12:45 P. M. instead of 12:30. The time of departure of other trains is unchanged.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

On this road the Fast Line will leave at 2:20 A. M. instead of 2:45. The Pacific Express at 4:25 A. M. instead of 9:15. The Southern Express leaves at 2:50 P. M. instead of 2:13 The Steubenville Accommodation leaves at 3:20 P. M. instead of 3:30. Infirmary Train at 4:30 P. M. instead of 12:30. The time of departure of all other trains is unchanged.

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

The changes in the times of departure are as follows: Mail, at 6:35 A. M., instead of 6:30. Fairview Accommodation, at 7:40 A. M., instead of 10:50. Express, 2:15 instead of 3:10 P. M. Springdale No. 1, 3:00 P. M., instead of 2:00. Freeport No. 2 (Instead of Butler), 3:20 A. M. Butler, 9:30 A. M. Express, 3:15 instead of 3:10 P. M. Springdale No. 2, 5:35 instead of 5:30. Freeport No. 3, 6:35 instead of 6:30. Springdale No. 3, 6:05, instead of 5:10.

Pittsburgh Barber Victimized.

On Wednesday last, a barber, named Henry Alemingly, called at the city Treasurer's office on his way to England. He stopped at a West Philadelphia hotel, and there formed an acquaintance with one John Miller, who persuaded him to an expedition to the lower part of the city. Upon reaching St. Mary street they were decoyed into a house, where the whole treasure of Alemby, consisting of a gold watch and chain, and $1,200 in cash, was stolen from him. After a long search, a portion of the money was recovered, and a couple of women held to answer the charge of larceny. Three policemen, who had agreed that the women should not be prosecuted if the money was returned, have been suspended by the Mayor.

STATE NEWS.

While four boys of Gettysburg were out hunting, a few days ago, the gun of Hubbard Allison was accidentally discharged, the contents entering the right side of Peter Allison, wounding him fatally.

A Mr. Kinnemund, aged seventy, of Hamilton township, Adams county, fell dead on the 17th inst.

Henry Heinard, of Westminster, Adams county, fell into the fire in a bar-room and was so badly burned that he died two days afterward.

Charles H. Carter, of Adams county, fell from a chestnut tree last week and was fatally injured.

Miss Ely, wife of ex-Senator Jonathan Ely, of Bucks county, died from fright on Sunday night. She was awakened from sleep by an alarm of fire, and, beholding the flames, dropped down dead.

Daniel Saeger, of Lehigh county, has sold fruit from an apple tree amounting to $41 12. In addition, he made a barrel of cider from apples taken from the tree, a bushel of "